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The MARCH of the NATIONS

by RUFUS STEELE

A War Debts Bridge Is Seen

Germany Joins Lausanne Pact

Relief Reaches Over a World

China Holds Up Manchu Mail

Santos-Dumont Won at Eiffel

THE first plank in a war debt bridge between the United States and Europe appears to be laid. Senator William E. Borah, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, in an unanticipated radio plea, urges an immediate international conference on questions involved in world recovery, including armaments, monetary affairs, and revision or cancellation of war debts. His openness of view goes beyond that taken by Congress or voiced by the Administration. Lively talk follows on both sides of the Atlantic. American Senators do not rush to back him; European nations disagree on his meaning, but see growing conciliation in the United States. Apparently the address has done what only a startling step on the American side could do—has opened the way for both sides for franker and less heated discussion of the biggest question before the nations.

¶ Germany figures twice in the day's news. The Supreme Court refuses the appeal of the Prussian Cabinet officials ousted by Dictator von Papen. Britain and France are informed that Berlin will join their pact made at Lausanne. This step is seen as postponing any further effort at this time to revise the Versailles Treaty. It appears to be an effort to avoid isolation—an effort to march along with the other major powers, even though keeping step with them is not so easy.

¶ Ottawa sees the Imperial Economic Conference split into many meetings as committees begin the task of finding formulas to fit the primary situations already disclosed. Canada, demanding a better market for its wheat, Australia and South Africa a better market for their beef, merge into the general situation. Bread and meat are fundamental, but the British Empire has and must exercise an almost endless appetite—as the Dominions that produce dates and dextrose and dewberries wait their turns to point out.

¶ Relief rocks the world. Mankind has never seen the employment of so many methods for alleviation of human suffering and want. Britain, Germany, France, and Italy lead Europe in the spending of large sums to meet the need created by dwindling employment. Europe has not hesitated at the dole; America has tried to preserve the needy one's sense of independence. But whatever the method followed, a study of the world relief situation fills one with the hope and force of a mighty fact never so plainly established before—men will cheerfully suffer any time to lighten the suffering of other men.

¶ China inaugurates a postal blockade against Manchukuo. Every Chinese post office in Manchuria closes temporarily, and upon reopening will refuse to handle mail to or from the puppet state. Japan sets up a service between Changchun, the Manchukuo capital, and Shanghai by the use of Japanese steamships. China's action appears to be a reply to Japan's activity in Jehol Province and on age-old and respected diplomatic lines—if somebody makes you suffer, make him double suffer back.

¶ Brazil reveres Senhor Alberto Santos-Dumont as "the father of aviation." Before the Wright Brothers flew he was making controlled flights through the air. For sheer spectacular tenacity perhaps no daring adventures along pioneer frontiers ever surpassed those of the young Brazilian in his efforts to circle the Eiffel Tower. Again and again dizzy throngs watched, and in October, 1901, saw the brave youth, pedaling desperately beneath a pointed balloon, complete the circuit. Fortune dropped into his lap—as the world dropped a world-old limitation.

¶ Señor Moises Saenz, former Secretary of Education, helps the American Seminar understand the mestizo. This man of mixed Spanish-Indian blood is a natural rebel, the Indian's avenger. He is the Indo-Hispanic element which now comes to dominance, and to him revolution is a faith, a hope and a way of escape. Indianism triumphing in Mexico doesn't mean things going Aztec—but that, at long last, Mexico is going Mexican.

¶ Los Angeles plays host on an unheard-of scale to 2000 athletes from 30 nations who will open the Xth Olympiad on July 30. Never such housing, never such equipment, never such a stadium. But the truest improvement the centuries have brought is in the rules. No binding of boxers' fists with slithering thongs nowadays, no kicking with metal shoes, no eye-gouging, no leaping on the ribs of a prostrate rival. Higher ideals have come with higher prizes. Once awards were in money and war treasure; now the greatest athletes strive for the sake of chivalry, for the honor of country—and the glory of sport.

Water Gaining Favor Over Wine in Paris

Special from Monitor Bureau

Paris

MORE water and less wine is being drunk in Paris, according to an investigation by the "Friends of French Wine" Association.

Statistics show that some restaurants now sell 135 bottles of mineral water for every 100 bottles of wine. These restaurants are mostly patronized by foreigners, but it is believed water is gaining popular favor among Frenchmen.

War-Debt Plan Of Borah Stirs Wide Response

Regarded in Europe and Elsewhere as Plank to Bridge World Gap

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 25—A first plank in the bridge between Europe and the United States on the war-debt question is believed to have been laid by Senator William E. Borah (R.) of Idaho, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee.

Both in the Old and New Worlds the echo was heard today of Senator Borah's Saturday night radio speech, over a nation-wide hookup, in which he proposed an immediate international conference to consider either "reduction or cancellation" of war debts in connection with other post-war problems, including disarmament and finance.

After 12 years as leader of the isolationist camp, Mr. Borah's unexpected speech left most of the isolationists in Congress too stunned for detailed utterance, and official comment from the Administration was also lacking. Comment reached Washington at once from Europe, however, reflecting in various ways the deep impression which Mr. Borah's speech had made.

No Shift, Borah Says

The first European reaction appeared to assume that Mr. Borah had been converted to cancellation, and to ignore the important conditions he had made. Mr. Borah himself denied here that he had shifted ground, or that his opposition to cancellation was removed unless linked with immediate reduction in armament construction, and relief in monetary problems through international coöperation.

Those interested in historic parallels recall that Mr. Borah delivered a speech in 1920 demanding disarmament which was followed immediately thereafter by a speech of Charles E. Hughes, then Secretary of State, in New Haven, almost paraphrasing the remarks.

The Borah address at that time paved the way for public opinion to support the historic arms conference.

The view is expressed here that Mr. Borah's latest speech offers Europe an opportunity to introduce war-debt discussion at the approaching London economic conference, which Mr. Hoover has already stated the United States would attend.

It is already informally proposed that Mr. Borah should lead the American delegation to this conference.

Ignores Hoover Condition

President Hoover made American acceptance to the invitation of the League of Nations to the London conference conditional on the avoidance of reparation and war debt discussion. Mr. Borah ignores Mr. Hoover's conditions.

Tariffs alone are excluded. His appeal is an appeal for international coöperation.

Mr. Borah's openness of view on the subject goes far beyond the prevailing sentiment of Congress. Indications are that his views would be far more satisfactory to the Administration than even Mr. Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, would willingly admit.

At the outset of Congress, Mr. Hoover appealed to the legislature to reopen the whole subject of war debts. He proposed that the former Debt-Funding Commission be restored. He told Congress bluntly that it could not blind itself to the fact that economic conditions had changed since the debt settlements were negotiated on the basis of "ability to pay."

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THINGS PRESENT

The Monitor's nation-wide survey showing federal, state, and municipal expenditures for unemployment relief in America is published today. The comparative statistics from England, France, Germany, and Italy may make some folks bristle with surprise.

At the request of many readers Mr. Abbot today analyzes and compares the Republican and Democratic planks relating to prohibition. "Watching the World Go By" on the Editorial Page.

The Rime-O-Grams this week (today, Wednesday, and Friday) are based on famous artists. Send in your lists.

AND THINGS TO COME

Tomorrow Professor Carver will have a word or two to say on the subject of easy revenue in his "Prohibition Facts."

Tuesday, of course, brings the Educational Page with its popular Parent Column, and the weekly Radio Column.

If you don't know the difference between the grasses and the sedges, tomorrow's All Nature may enlighten you

Russian Trade Faces Setback At Ottawa Trade Conference

Canada Offers List of 8000 Items Which It Can Import From Britain—'Bargaining' May Become Order of Day

By WALTER W. CUNNINGHAM

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, July 25—Although the sessions of the Imperial Economic Conference are being held in camera the fact was revealed today that a list is in circulation of 8000 items which Canada can import from Great Britain. The list is tentative. It may be used for bargaining purposes.

Despite the objections to the phrase, "spirit of bargaining," the fact remains that bargaining may be the order of the day. The list is by no means confined to manufactured goods. Generally, it contains goods which Canada does not produce, but it also includes goods the Dominion produces on a small scale and the importation of which would not seriously affect work for the people of Canada.

Anthracite is among the nonmanufactured products mentioned in the list.

As the conference develops it grows evident that Soviet Russia will be the chief sufferer. Its lumber trade, which has increased since it forced down the price of lumber from the Baltic, is destined to receive a rude shock, provided some form of agreement can be reached between Great Britain and Canada. The Irish Free State has decided not to enter into any trade negotiations with Great Britain, but the delegates will attend the meetings of the main committee on commonwealth trade.

With the preliminaries over, the Imperial Economic Conference got down to work today in real earnest. In committee and in private discussions the delegates began the arduous task of finding formulas and of determining points of common ground upon which trade agreements may be drawn.

No detailed scheme has been submitted either by Great Britain or by India. Britain's new protective system permits it to widen the limited area of Empire preferences which has hitherto prevailed. Its difficulty, because of its world-wide trade interests, lies in giving effective assistance in marketing the natural products for which the producing Dominions most desire preference.

Wheat at present seems to have lost its dominant place in the deliberations, Australia so far having been unable to formulate a definite proposal for a tariff preference on that product in the British market.

(Continued on Page 3, Column 2)

COURT REJECTS PRUSSIAN PLEA FOR INJUNCTION

Von Papen Free to Act as Commissioner, at Least Temporarily

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, July 25—The Supreme Court at Leipzig rejected today the application of the ousted Prussian Cabinet for an injunction permitting the deposed Prussian Ministers to return to their posts and curtailing the powers of the Reich commissioner for Prussia until the court decided whether the Reich's action against Prussia was constitutional.

The court's decision leaves the Chancellor, Capt. Franz von Papen, free to act as he pleases in his new capacity as Reich commissioner for Prussia for at least another two or three weeks until the court meets again. It also prevents any of the Chancellor's measures taken in Prussia last week, including suspension of many high officials from office, from being undone.

One of the first consequences of the court's decision is expected to be removal of martial law tomorrow which was proclaimed a few days ago for Berlin and its environs for the purpose of enabling the Chancellor to use military forces in ousting the Prussian Cabinet. In view of the court's decision there no longer exists any need to use the army to keep them out of office, it is declared here.

Meanwhile Captain von Papen has assured the Prime Ministers of other federal states, whom he just met in a conference at Stuttgart, that the fate of the Prussian Prime Minister is not awaiting them. Dr. Held, Bavarian Prime Minister, however, voiced his apprehension at a public meeting at Weiden in Bavaria.

Dr. Held objected to the Reich's action against Prussia and described Chancellor von Papen's readmittance of uniformed demonstrations as a cause for unrest in Germany. He expressed hope that the Chancellor would be able to live up to his promises made at Stuttgart as Herr Adolf Hitler and Dr. Alfred Hugenberg, the Fascist and Nationalist leaders, are exercising great pressure on the Government. Nevertheless he hopes, he said, that the Stuttgart conference has pinned Chancellor von Papen down to an anti-Fascist policy and that he would respect the Constitution.

Effort to Picket White House Fails

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 25—The radical wing of the bonus army again attempted this noon to picket the White House. One hundred and fifty veterans gathered near the Agricultural Building and marched toward the Executive Mansion. Stopped by the police at Fifteenth Street and New York Avenue, adjacent to the Treasury Department, a small riot took place. Acting under the direction of Brig.-Gen. Pelham D. Glassford, superintendent of police, the police made one arrest.

Mr. Walter W. Waters, commander-in-chief of the bonus army, issued a statement today that the veterans would meet the midnight eviction effort with "passive resistance." If trouble resulted, he said, it would be the fault of the "Administration's bald-faced attempt to force us out of Washington." He charged that the Treasury has other buildings in which the veterans might be billeted without interfering with the public building program.

The extended time for issuance of transportation loans to the veterans expired last night. The final number of applicants was announced by the Veterans' Administration as 5509.

INDIANA MINERS SEEK RIGHT TO EARN DIVIDEND

Demand Protection From Union Men in Work on Coöperative Basis

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 25—The right to mine coal on a coöperative basis is being tested in the southwestern Indiana coal fields, where mines not previously closed by business conditions have been idle since April 1 because of expiration of a wage agreement with union miners.

Three years ago about two score miners at Dugger, Ind., decided that sporadic and uncertain employment, even at the $6.10 basic wage scale then existing, was not as desirable as coöperative mining. They leased the Hoosier Shaft Mine near here, and have operated it steadily since. They pay the owner a royalty of approximately 75 per cent on each ton sold at wholesale for them by an Indianapolis jobber. Their average income has been $1.50 daily, which totals much more than the annual income of a miner employed only a few weeks a year, it is stated.

Former Union Members

Until expiration of the wage agreement, the Dugger coöperative miners were bona fide members of the United Mine Workers of America. But when union officials and the Indiana Coal Operators' Association became deadlocked over the operators' proposal to reduce the basic wage scale to $4 daily, dues paid in advance by the coöperatives were refunded and operation of the shaft was ordered stopped. The coöperative workers have been observing union hours, but did not receive a union scale, their remuneration being in dividends.

The Hoosier mine has been in federal court receivership for several months. So the coöperative workers appealed to the United States District Court for an order restraining any interference, and it was granted.

Took Refuge in Mine

Ten days ago picketing of the Hoosier mine began. Late last week crowds of 1000 to 2000 men, women and children, allegedly disregarding trespass on private property, but refraining from violence, congregated so persistently about the Hoosier mine that all the coöperative miners and some of their women folk went down into the shaft and then appealed to the county sheriff for help.

The sheriff refused to swear in extra deputies, saying nonpartisan deputies could not be found, and then Gov. Harry G. Leslie of Indiana sent three companies of Indiana national guardsmen.

Governor Leslie intervened personally also, dispersing picketers and freeing the self-imprisoned coöperative workers, who say they intend to resume work as soon as the Governor's embargo ends. National guard officers say the situation is serious.

The issue at Dugger is regarded as an important epoch in the history of the United Mine Workers, largest of American labor unions. The problem of feeding and caring for unemployed miners has dominated Indiana's relief program since last summer.

VON GRONAU LANDS ON GREENLAND COAST

COPENHAGEN, July 25 (AP)—Capt. Wolfgang von Gronau, German aviator, who is flying from Germany to Chicago, arrived at Ivigtut, in southwestern Greenland, after a six-hour flight across the inland ice fields, advices reaching here today said.

Captain von Gronau took off from Reykjavik, Iceland, yesterday. He started from List, Isle of Sylt, Germany, Friday, following the northern route by way of Iceland, Greenland and Labrador which he followed on his previous two flights to the United States.

NEW EVIDENCE OF REVIVAL IN TRADE APPEARS

Savings Banks and Industries of New England Reflect Activities

The savings banks of the State are reflecting improved business conditions through diminished withdrawals, according to Mr. Dana S. Sylvester, executive manager of the Savings Banks Association of Massachusetts. This indicates to Mr. Sylvester that incomes of depositors are being increased by employment, a factor that may well be, according to him, translated into increased deposits in the fall.

The seepage of business recovery in New England, noticeable a month ago, has become an upwelling of favorable signs, given significance by the recent rise in commodity prices. Hard on the heels of announcements that thousands of employees had returned to work in the textile, shoe and rubber plants of the six industrial states, come the sound of additional factory doors sliding open.

The whir of wheels began today at plants at Webster, Mass., and Grosvenordale, Conn. More than 500 looms were started at the Grosvenordale mills. The Tiffany Woolen plant at Berryville near Webster started full time today, providing work for at least 200.

According to the New England Council, which has been gathering evidence of business resumption, the Hamilton Woolen Company, Southbridge, Mass., has announced the addition of 100 to its pay roll. The Lorraine Manufacturing Company, Pawtucket, R. I., is anticipating maximum production to put out large orders just received. The Rossie Velvet Company, Mystic, Conn., has obtained sufficient orders to require full-time operation with a maximum force for the next six months. The velvet mills of J. B. Martin in Norwich, Taftville, and Montville, Conn., have orders enough to necessitate the operation of all three plants with full forces on a fifty-hour week schedule.

A new silk mill, employing 100, has according to the council, been reported as opening in New London, Conn. The Cheney Brothers Silk Mills at South Manchester, Conn., are recalling employees to take care of increased production.

In Pittsfield, Mass., the Berkshire Woolen Company and the Glix Underwear Company, are operating at capacity. The Silver Lake Woolen Mills are resorting to day and night shifts and the Wyandotte Woolen Mills anticipate a full force operating within two weeks.

Receipt by the Warren Telechron Company, Ashland, Mass., of a government order for 2650 clocks has resulted in the recall of 600 men back to work. The producion of jewelry in Rhode Island has started the wheels humming in Providence and Attleboro.

Chinese Enforce Postal Blockade Upon Manchukuo

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI, July 25—The Chinese postal blockade against Manchukuo was completely enforced today when all of the Chinese post offices in Manchuria were closed.

China declines to receive or dispatch mail for the Manchukuo Government which has reopened the offices. The Japanese are privately arranging Shanghai services via Japanese steamships.

A Nanking spokesman declared the Jehol situation was becoming more serious as the Japanese increase ther forces on the border.

While Nanking admittedly is unable to assist financially or militarily, the spokesman declared the Government would urge northern militarists to offer vigorous resistance to any Japanese invasion of Jehol, adding that there was no indication that the Japanese intend to extend operations beyond Jehol.

Prohibition Facts

7—*The British Crime Wave*

By DR. THOMAS N. CARVER

Professor of Economics
Harvard University

ENGLAND, the home of law and order, is having its crime wave. There has been a veritable outbreak of smash and grab raids. They have increased 300 per cent in Greater London. They are carried on mainly by young criminals who make their getaway in automobiles. Moreover, these young desperadoes are ready and willing to use violence.

All sorts of reasons are given for this crime wave. The automobile, the depression, the breakdown of family discipline, and even the humane methods of dealing with criminals are all blamed. England does not have prohibition to blame for the conditions. She does, however, have very stringent regulations of the drink trade, such as high licenses, a reduction of the number of licenses, and the early closing of public houses. But an Englishman's sense of humor will not permit him to blame these regulations for the crime wave. American wets, however, are not thus handicapped. They have no difficulty in accounting not only for crime, but also for poverty and the depression, on the ground of prohibition.

PEOPLE DIG INTO POCKETS FOR BILLIONS OF DOLLARS TO PUT WORLD ON ITS FEET

Europe Meets Situation More Directly With Doles Than U. S.

ITALY AND FRANCE LEAST DISTURBED

Great Britain and Germany Contribute Hundreds of Millions to Needy

Great Britain, Germany, France and Italy have met the problem of relieving their unemployed by varying methods, with the same prompt and generous response as has been evidenced in the United States.

Britain, which has spent about $1,165,000,000, has handled the situation chiefly through its system of state employment insurance and by means of poor law allowances.

Germany will spend in 1932 about $710,000,000 through its unemployment subsidy system, similar amounts having been expended during 1930 and 1931.

France, comparatively little affected by unemployment, has allotted about $20,000,000 for the first nine months of this year, and spent about $11,200,000 in the 1931-32 fiscal year as the state's contribution to local funds.

Italy has cared for its comparatively few unemployed, through a system of insurance and by construction programs.

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Direct expenditure for unemployment relief in Great Britain under the State Employment Insurance system, the so-called dole today is at the rate of £2,100,000 weekly, or £109,000,000 annually. These figures, the latest available, are based on May, 1932.

This expenditure is in addition to help given from municipal taxation under the poor law to persons ordinarily engaged in some regular occupation. This poor-law relief amounted to £4,500,000 in 1930, the latest year for which authoritative figures are available. It has grown materially since then.

Indirect relief to the unemployed takes various shapes. Training is given to young persons to help them to obtain work. Contribution is made to the cost of transferring workers from what are known as "black spots" where unemployment is abnormally prevalent. Small agricultural holdings for family settlement, also plots of garden-land for part-time vegetable growing are furnished at less than cost price.

People Now Stay at Home

Until recently families were helped to migrate overseas, but this movement has ceased almost entirely this year in consequence of general trade conditions.

This indirect help is paid for partly by the state, partly from municipal resources and partly from private contributions. The total concerned, however, is not very large.

There are further and more costly state forms of social service, from which unemployed persons derive benefit. Pensions are paid to insured workers of advanced years and to widows and orphans. Houses are provided at less than cost price. Universal free education prevails. All persons unable to work can get poor law relief. But these forms of social service are available to all alike, so may be excluded in considering the cost of unemployment relief.

The main expenditure thus comes under the heading of the state unemployment system. This system applies to a body of 12,500,000 workers, of whom 2,741,000 are at present unemployed.

Figures Tell the Story

Expenditure and the main sources from which it is provided are shown in the following table, which excludes the abnormal period of the general strike of 1926. The main part of the difference between contributions and expenditure was, up to last year, provided by borrowing, which has since been discontinued.

Year	Relief Distributed	Main Sources of Income: Other Than Employers	Borrowing Employed	State
1920-21	*£34	£5	£5	£3
1921-22	53	16	14	12
1922-23	42	18	16	13
1923-24	38	19	17	13
1924-25	44	19	17	13
1925-26	44	17	16	13
1927-28	36	16	14	12
1928-29	47	16	14	12
1929-30	46	16	14	20
1930-31	92	16	14	35

*Figures are given in millions of pounds.

Opinion in Great Britain upon the success of the unemployment relief system is clear-cut. Almost everybody holds that it has done good service by relieving post-war poverty which otherwise must have caused not only wide unmerited suffering but to have endangered public tranquillity.

On the other hand, the view is held that the system, though good upon the whole, is still far from being free from serious defects.

Difficult of Classification

The main criticism is that the scheme, despite recent reforms, does not even yet make sufficient distinction between persons requiring reasonable insurance against temporary loss of work and those whose need in effect is state charity.

The accounts for last May show that while the state was called upon to contribute £400,000 weekly to make good a deficiency upon the insurance side, it had to find also £900,000 weekly to support workers who had exhausted the relief to which their subscriptions entitled them under the rules of the fund.

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Permanent Relief Variously Offered

GENERAL classification of proposals for permanent or semi-permanent, partial or entire, solutions of the economic problem in the United States presented in the Monitor unemployment cost survey, follow:

Timely planning of public works.

Unemployment insurance.

Swope plan—Greater scope for trade associations, insurance, and trust law liberalization.

American Federation of Labor plan for six-hour day and five-day week.

Prorating of employment.

Ford proposal for linking agriculture and industry more closely.

Financial reform, including credit expansion and control; changed money standard, and modernizing of the banking system.

Antitrust law modification.

Most other large nations already are operating under unemployment insurance systems and government subsidies, but likewise are seeking more general financial and industrial reforms with permanent solutions in view.

Relief Figures Of States Give Vivid Pictures

Only Approximate, They Indicate Lines Taken to Cover Ground

Although unemployment relief has been carried on with little unity or organization beside that of local agencies, state boundaries mark the most logical areas for such a group consideration of costs. Economic, social, and topographical conditions differing in the various states, the varying effects of these conditions upon relief costs are shown by state summaries.

The figures given are intended only that the national picture may be presented a little more graphically. Outstanding expenditures and activities are touched upon, no attempt being made to itemize costs so that those figures mentioned will add up to the total for the state. It is again emphasized that the figures are estimated to some degree and that the Monitor does not present them as complete.

Miscellaneous expenditures which could not be classified under any one state total between $25,000,000 and $30,000,000. Leading the list is the 40,000,000 bushels of surplus wheat distributed by the Federal Farm Board and valued at $24,000,000.

The American Legion job-finding campaign cost approximately $125,000, the national Red Cross has distributed about $500,000, and the Government, through the President's Unemployment Relief Organization and the federal employment service, has expended about $140,000 more than normal.

Many private groups and concerns extending over large territories have distributed relief as units. For example, the Pennsylvania Railroad, through its Women's Aid, spent about $275,000 for relief last year.

Many business men's service clubs also have been active, typical of them being the Lions International, which has spent about $160,000 during the past year or so.

The survey by states follows:

ALABAMA

Population 2,645,297

Alabama, with a medium population, considerable industry in the Birmingham district might be expected to have a large unemployment relief cost total, but it is estimated that less than $1,200,000 has been spent in the past 2½ years for direct relief. A total of about $3,285,000 has gone for so-called "made work." Birmingham has accounted for about $760,000 in direct relief during 1931 and so far this year, and distributed about $273,000 last year in wages on "made work."

The Salvation Army and Red Cross have been particularly active. Montgomery and Mobile together probably have spent about $200,000, and other towns and rural districts about $200,000. Unreported charities and individuals probably have expended considerably more. Approximately $3,000,000 of federal funds have been spent on road work which otherwise would have been delayed.

ALASKA

Population, 58,158

Alaska is considered closely enough allied, geographically and economically, with the United States mainland to be included in a survey of unemployment costs. The Territory, however, has been little affected and has spent only about $125,000 for relief, $50,000 of which was for "made work." Many of those relieved have been transients from outside, seeking work.

Considering the population the proportion of unemployed needing assistance is said to be as great as in many of the states and considerable relief work not involving direct cash expenditures is reported,

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Nation, States and Cities Respond Generously to Appeals for Help

FUNDS DISTRIBUTED BY VARIOUS MEANS

Much of Relief in America Is Money Paid for Work Actually Achieved

By RALPH W. CESSNA

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Relief for the 8,000,000 or 10,000,000 unemployed persons in the United States since 1929 has cost the nation at least $2,000,000,000, it is estimated as a result of a survey of the 48 states, the District of Columbia and Alaska, just completed by The Christian Science Monitor.

While there are some encouraging signs of business improvement, temporary relief must continue until permanent readjustments have been made. Therefore, if only the $2,122,000,000 provided in the new federal relief bill is added, the total reaches $4,122,000,000.

The survey, conducted through Monitor correspondents, has resulted, so far as careful inquiry has disclosed, in the only compilation of these costs approaching a complete and accurate figure available. No governmental or private agency, investigation indicates, has conducted such an extensive study and no source of even a rough estimate has been found.

These figures serve to indicate, first, how promptly and how generously an emergency is being met, and second, the need for a wider appreciation of the necessity for economic readjustment so that something more than merely temporary relief may be accomplished by expenditures of such huge sums. When the situation is adequately realized it is believed the nation will hasten permanent measures.

Does Not Make "Real Wealth"

Although an emergency need has been met, little or no "real wealth" has resulted from this vast expenditure and it has instead imposed considerable toll on the independence and morale of those receiving aid.

Passage of the federal relief bill, part of which will provide direct emergency relief and part construction and farming aid, apparently has answered demands for federal emergency relief, and undoubtedly through the construction funds actually will provide jobs. Federal authorities estimate that about 2,000,000 men will thus find work. However, the bill admittedly is not a permanent solution.

Through the maze of panaceas, plans and programs protrudes the fact that although temporary aid is necessary, a more or less radical readjustment is needed to set the entire economic machine back—or forward—onto a smoother path. Providing food or an hour's job is like towing a broken-down automobile—it is an uncertain and unpleasant ride at best. Occupants of the towed car are dependent and helpless. Their own car needs thorough repairing.

It is evident that not only is a permanent remedy needed, but that a new outlook must guide those seeking that remedy.

Conservative Figures Taken

In the Monitor survey official but incomplete figures are combined with well-based estimates of expenditures. All figures are conservative, representing direct and indirect costs traceable to unemployment through cash contributions; donations of food, clothing and other items; money for so-called "made work"; and money involved in activities intended primarily for relief.

Difficulties, due chiefly to lack of organization in relief distribution, made estimates necessary in giving an adequate picture, and anything but round numbers in the final compilation proved impracticable. Slight tempering of this restriction might almost double the total shown.

The period covered is, roughly, 1930, 1931 and the first six months of 1932. Where figures for any part of this period were not available, fair estimates were made, based on costs in other sections in which complete figures were available; on the number of people unemployed when known; on the population; on general economic conditions, and on statements of relief officials. Accurate and complete figures were obtainable from at least two of the largest cities in each state.

In the majority of cases every large city was covered as well as most of the rural areas. Fairly accurate estimates of unrecorded costs in rural districts were available, although there probably has been much more spent than is shown.

Millions Spent in Cash

State and municipal governments, organized agencies, private dispensing mediums and individuals, it is estimated, spent $524,000,000 directly in cash or for necessities.

Total indirect expenditures, including wages for work on projects intended wholly or partially for relief, are estimated at $342,000,000. Some of this went for construction work already planned and resulted in some amount of "real wealth," by which is meant roads, buildings, bridges, dams, and property improvements. A large proportion, however, was involved in small projects "made" entirely for relief-

(Continued on Page 5, Column 1)

CHINA AIMING TO HELP WORLD, DR. WANG SAYS

Diplomat, in Boston Visit, Talks on Situation in Manchuria

The traditional patience of the Chinese has risen to an almost super-Spartan strength in these last awesome months. Dr. Chia Ching Wang, Chinese diplomat, said today in Boston.

This comes, he continued, from the conflict between China's own ambition and determination to achieve a fuller destiny, and Japan's apparent ambition not only to acquire sway over Manchuria as a leader to further penetration of China, but to hasten that day by sundering China herself, in the knowledge that unity is strength but disorganization is vulnerability.

This much Dr. Wang permitted himself to say on the reasonable ground that there are, ordinarily, two sides to most questions.

Dr. Wang, of a height Americans understand to be characteristically Manchu, smooth featured, calm of voice and manner, seems very young to be taking such an important part in the diplomatic affairs of his country. Nine months ago he was appointed Minister from China to the United States, but he excused himself. At Geneva he is the right-hand man to Dr. W. W. Yen.

Dr. Wang is on leave from his duties there and he came to Boston to visit with the Chinese delegation here because modern China understands Boston and New England to be the center of constructive and intelligent Chinese activity in the United States.

Dr. Wang took his higher education at Kieo University in Tokyo and he smiled deprecatingly at being asked if that had later tended to cloud his viewpoint in discussions in which he must officially participate for China. On the contrary, he said, he had got in Japan a leaven of modern advanced and considerably westernized thought which, falling among his own long-cherished Chinese ideas and ideals helped him when he returned to China to a new and more workable philosophy of life.

Dr. Wang apologized for speaking French, Japanese and Chinese better than he spoke English; occasionally he lapsed into carefully enunciated scraps of English, but mostly it was segments of French and long intervals of Chinese, translated by Dr. Tehyi Hsieh who, as director of the New England Chinese Trade Service Bureau, is his host.

China's aim in the recent crisis and indeed far in advance of it, was quite simple. China is a lamentably crowded country. It was desirable to invite her people to leave the crowded centers and to come into the sparsely settled Manchurian and Mongolian areas, to colonize and develop for the benefit of the world at large. It was a rendition of John Hay's celebrated "open door policy." China wanted to open the door for the ultimate benefit of the world. Japan, Dr. Wang felt, was more interested in opening the door for Japan; not Asia for the Asiatics but Asia for the Japanese.

Well, these things between peoples were fraught with difficulty. It was the Chinese way to move slowly, mindful of limitation. It was still the way of Japan to use armies with banners and the clashing of steel and the cries of advancing hordes as a sign of progress and supremacy. Dr. Wang thought that was old-fashioned but that, somehow, Japan, much westernized in so many ways, had not seen yet that "war is a horse too old and slow to be ridden."

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COUNTRYMEN GREET GREEK AMBASSADOR

Mr. Charalampos Simopoulos, Ambassador from Greece, was welcomed today by the Greek-American Progressive Association, in national convention at the Hotel Statler this week. More than 250 delegates from all over the United States and Canada attended.

Efforts to promote the Greek language in schools and colleges of the United States and Canada are continuing, it was revealed. The association reported that more Greeks than ever before are becoming citizens of the United States. Tonight, the official grand ball of the convention will be held at the Statler.

YANKEE PROVES CLEVER AS EVER IN CONNECTICUT

State Leads Again in List of Patents Granted—New Jersey Next

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 23 — The famed ingenuity of the Connecticut Yankee holds as good today as when Mark Twain first immortalized it in a book read the world over. Recent reports from the Bureau of Patents indicate that for both 1930 and 1931 Connecticut led the country in the number of patents granted per capita population.

In 1831 the New England State was credited with 1454 patents and designs or a proportion of one to every 1105 American citizens residing in the State; New Jersey was second with one patent or design to every 1234 citizens; Illinois third, one to each 1496; New York fourth, one to each 1507 persons, and California fifth, with one for every 1571.

In 1930 the order was somewhat different, but Connecticut held the lead with one to each 1323, and New Jersey second with one to each 1416. The District of Columbia was third, Rhode Island fourth and Illinois fifth.

The figures made public by Mr. Thomas E. Robertson, commissioner of the bureau of patents, shows a totally different lineup of states when totals of patents and designs are considered.

On this basis citizens of New York, Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and California received 25,586, or more than half of the total of 47,799 patents and designs granted. New York led with 8355. Illinois came second with 5100, Pennsylvania third with 4357, Ohio fourth with 4160, and California fifth with 3614.

These figures, according to Mr. Robertson, indicate that the bulk of the patents are granted to persons living in the industrial centers. The apparent exception to this is the relatively large number of patents and designs granted to citizens of California. Some persons explain this by the varied nature of California's industrial life, and by the fact that many persons formerly engaged in industrial and technical positions spend a large portion of their time in California.

In the agricultural states, North Carolina citizens were granted patents or designs in 1931 in the ratio of one to each 18,871 persons; Arkansas had one for each 25,757; Mississippi had one for each 33,497 persons, and Alaska one for each 19,759 citizens.

In 1931 there were 47,799 patents and designs granted American citizens in the United States. This is one for every 2596 persons. In the previous year 41,851 patents and designs were granted, or one for each 2934. In 1921 there were 39,187 granted throughout the United States, or one for each 3008 persons. The number of patents alone granted in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1932, was 52,572, the largest number ever granted in a single year.

VEHICULAR TUBE TO EAST BOSTON BORED THROUGH

City Officials Present at Ceremony—Project to Cost $16,000,000

The boring of the $16,000,000 East Boston vehicular tunnel underneath Boston Harbor was completed today.

Several months ahead of schedule, the huge shield, which is more like a giant auger, poked its nose through the damp dirt nine feet below the ground in historic North Square, almost in the shadow of the house of the famous patriot Paul Revere.

To give greater effect to the breaking through of the shield, partition had been built separating the approach section of the tunnel from the dank depths of the underground steel tube. When the pressure on giant jacks was applied, a series of crackles, sounding like a display of firecrackers, reverberated through the moist atmosphere of the 450-foot concrete approach section of the tunnel, which is already completed.

Tube Declared Dug

As the splintered wood fell under the "push" of the 33 hydraulic jacks, capable of "shoving" 4500 tons, a company of Boston officials, including Mayor James M. Curley, Col. Thomas F. Sullivan, chairman of the Transit Commission, under whose supervision the tunnel was built, and Mr. Ernest R. Springer, chief engineer, stepped through, officially declaring the tube dug.

In a short address at the scene of the "holing through," Mayor Curley thanked Colonel Sullivan for his untoring efforts and planning that went with the building of the tunnel, which, he said, "will give to Boston the most accessible airport in the world." Colonel Sullivan, in replying, said that the East Boston tube is another monument that the Mayor will leave to Boston as an example of his "successful administrations."

A feat of the construction was the "break-through" today which, despite "blind digging" since the workmen left East Boston, came through within one-eighth of an inch of where the city engineers had planned.

Concrete Linning Next Work

Although the most difficult part of the tunnel construction is over, which included working 100 feet beneath the water of Boston Harbor for a distance of almost 4000 feet, considerable work remains before it will be open for traffic. A concrete lining over the steel jackets will be the next work. Tiled ceilings and floors are already being laid, and exhaust air ducts placed at the top and bottom of the tube.

From portal to portal, the shaft is 5650 feet long. It will have a three-car roadway and a sidewalk on one side for a police patrol. Newest methods of ventilation are being installed. Below the roadway, ample space has been provided for a fresh-air duct, while over the ceiling will be an exhaust air duct. Two ventilation buildings have been built housing blowers and fans for forcing in the fresh air and exhausting the used air.

SINGLE TAX URGED BY DENVER MAYOR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DENVER, Colo., July 25—Mayor George D. Begole of Denver recommends a single income tax divisible between state governments and the National Government.

All citizens would be required to make an income report to county or state officials every year. The income tax would be collected by the State on the basis of this report. Mayor Begole pointed out that the income report would also indicate those needing aid from the State.

REALTORS HAIL HOME LOAN BANK ACT AS BIG HELP

Boston and Massachusetts Exchanges Say It Will Promote Building

Both the Boston and the Massachusetts Real Estate Exchanges heralded the Home Loan Bank Act as a remedial measure of the first importance in correcting the present slump in the building trade and providing easement for the owners threatened with foreclosure.

In contrast to the attitude prevalent among bankers that there is no substantial demand for building in Massachusetts as the result of the construction boom of 1929, Mr. William Stanley Parker, Boston architect, declared the marked drop below normal in building in the last two years must have tended to offset any surplus that existed.

He declared any easement in the mortgage situation should be advantageous to the State. There are, he said, in all probability a substantial number of home builders awaiting available funds for building. As envisaged by the President for the whole country, there will be in Massachusetts, he said, a shortage of houses as soon as people stop huddling and doubling up in living quarters.

Likewise low prices of material and labor for construction must, he continued, offer a strong inducement for building as soon as money is obtainable. More will enter the list of builders, in his opinion, as soon as prices, already lifting, strike a permanent stride upward.

Mr. Wilmot R. Evans, president of the Boston Five Cents Savings Bank, corroborated in substance the assertion that the $125,000,000 home relief measures might hasten bank liquidation and thereby hasten loans.

Spokesmen for the cooperative and savings banks and the state banking department tempered the optimism with which the bill is generally acclaimed in Massachusetts. Conviction that Massachusetts is overbuilt leads them to minimize the import of the bill as an incentive to construction in this State. Where money is tight, the conviction is expressed that the central emergency institutions of both the cooperative and savings banks can relieve the situation as well as any proposed federal institution.

There is likewise raised the objection that the state laws would not permit the banks to subscribe the necessary 1 per cent of their mortgages to align with the home loan system. Legislative action would be essential, they declare.

CHICAGO MAYOR PLANS TO VISIT NATIVE HOME

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, July 25—Mayor Anton J. Cermak, Chicago's first foreign-born Mayor, is going back to the old country this week and will visit the little town in Czechoslovakia where he was born. He won't remember the spot, for he was brought to America when a baby by his immigrant parents.

The father was a miner and went to work in the Illinois coal fields. The home town in Bohemia celebrated when its son was elected Mayor of Chicago, and will doubtless outdo itself when he comes back.

Transatlantic Air Service Planned For Mid-August

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., July 25 (AP)—Plans for a mid-August transatlantic flight from Minneapolis via Montreal, Greenland and Iceland, to Bergen, Norway, were announced Saturday by Mr. L. S. Clark, Minneapolis business man, who said Lieut, Bernt Balchen has been engaged as chief pilot.

Twenty passengers, a crew of six, in addition to mail, supplies and fuel will be carried, Mr. Clark said. A flying boat is now being constructed and will be delivered here about Aug. 1, he said.

Mr. Clark is secretary of a syndicate, Aerial World Tours, Inc., organized to finance the flight. He said the chief consideration will be safety and a test of the feasibility of establishing an air mail line operating on regular schedules over the northerly route. He said arrangements have been completed for underwriting the venture with an insurance company, asserting that this is the first time a transatlantic flight will be covered by a policy.

"Our entire plans have been laid with a view toward making a safe and sane flight," Mr. Clark said. "The route we propose will include stops at Toronto, Montreal, St. James, Newfoundland; the Island of Saint Pierre, Greenland, Iceland, Bergen and Oslo, Norway. The longest water jump will be 780 miles, from Iceland to Bergen. Two governments have authorized the issuance of special stamps for mail to be carried. The Government of Newfoundland has authorized an issue of 400,000 air mail stamps, while the French insular possessions south of Newfoundland will issue 5000 special stamps, Mr. Clark said.

Radio Tonight

DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—Agricultural markets talk.
5:15 "Toe Ticklers"; orchestra.
5:30 NBC, "Singing Lady."
5:45 NBC, "Little Orphan Annie."
6:00 Studio: Sport Review, Bill Williams.
6:10 Bradford organ, Louis Weir.
6:15 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:30 Ray Meyers of the "Nautilus."
6:45 NBC, Today's News, Lowell Thomas.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, Jesters Male Trio.
7:30 NBC, Stebbins Boys.
7:45 NBC, Billy Jones and Ernie Hare.
8:00 Nautical talks.
8:15 DeMarco Girls, vocal trio.
8:30 NBC, Death Valley Days Sketch.
9:00 NBC, Sinclair Weiner Minstrels.
9:30 NBC, Canada Dry; Jack Benny; Olsen Orchestra; Ethel Shutta.
10:00 NBC, Sketch, with Phillips Lord.
10:15 NBC, Johnson Orchestra; soloists.
10:00 NBC, "Love Songs and Waltzes."
10:30 Egyptian Room Orchestra.
10:45 News; time; weather.
11:02 Sport review, Bill Williams.
11:15 Joe Rines and his orchestra.
11:30 RKO Midnight Frolic.
11:45 Louis Weir, organist.

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—George Snelling, baritone.
5:15 NBC, Whiteman's Rhythm Boys.
5:30 Alice O'Leary, popular songs.
5:45 Gazo's Philippines
6:00 "Evening Tattler"; news; organ.
7:00 Studio soloists.
7:30 NBC, Maxwell Orchestra; soloist.
7:45 NBC, "Rise of the Goldbergs."
8:00 NBC, Soconyland Sketch: Snow Village Story.
8:30 NBC, Firestone Orchestra; Richard Crooks, tenor; Harvey Firestone Jr.
9:00 NBC, A. & P. Gypsies; soloist.
9:30 NBC, Parade of the States: "Wyoming"; soloist; chorus; orchestra.
10:00 NBC, National Radio Forum: "The Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Waterway." Senator Hiram Bingham, Connecticut.
10:30 Joe Rines and his orchestra.
11:00 Forecasts, F. B. Rideout; news.
11:15 NBC, Paul Whiteman's Chieftains.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—"The Dance Parade."
5:30 CBS, "Skippy"; sketch.
5:45 Adventures of Bart and Mike.
6:00 Studio announcements; news.
6:15 Studio short subjects.
6:30 Lighthouse News Exchange.
6:45 "Chandu"; transcription.
7:00 CBS, soloists; dance music.
8:00 CBS, "Professor Henry McLemore."
8:15 CBS, "Singin' Sam," baritone.
8:30 Violin and organ recital.
8:45 CBS, Col. Stoopnagle and Budd.
9:00 CBS, "Manhattan Serenaders."
9:15 CBS, Mills Brothers; orchestra.
9:30 CBS, Bourjois Orchestra; soloists.
9:45 CBS, Modern Male Chorus.
10:00 CBS, Boswell Sisters, orchestra.
10:15 Local dance music.
11:00 Studio period; news flashes.
11:15 Organ recital, Francis J. Cronin.
11:30 Local and CBS dance music.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS, "Romance"; soloist; Westphal Orchestra.
5:30 Organ recital, Francis J. Cronin.
5:45 CBS, Tommy Christian's Orchestra.
6:00 CBS, Reis and Dunn; orchestra.
6:15 CBS, Vaughn de Leath; orchestra.
6:30 Time announcement; baseball.
6:38 CBS, George Hall's Orchestra.
6:45 CBS, Funnyboners Trio.
7:00 Weather; news; time.
7:15 Big Brother Bob Emery.
7:30 Carl Moore's Orchestra.
8:00 The Gossipers.
8:15 Golden Slipper Marathon.
8:30 CBS, Four Clubmen, male quartet.
8:45 Yankee Network interview.
9:00 Violin duo recital.
9:15 Current Events talk.
9:30 Norwood Legion Band.
10:00 Studio period; news.
10:15 CBS, "Surprise Package"; soloist; comedy duo; orchestra.
10:30 CBS, Guy Lombardo's Orchestra.
11:00 CBS, Charles Carlile, tenor.
11:15 CBS, Freddie Martin's Orchestra.
11:30 CBS, Columbia Symphony Orchestra.

Tomorrow's Features

WBSO, Babson Park (920kc-326m)

7:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:30 a. m.—Business news period.
10:35 a. m.—Studio soloists.
12:00 noon—Stocks; piano; talk.
12:45 p. m.—Studio soloists.
1:35 p. m.—Parents' Question Box.
1:45 p. m.—Studio soloists.
3:00 p. m.—Talk, "Business Cheer Needed," by Judge Samuel W. Greene.
3:20 p. m.—Closing stock quotations.
3:30 p. m.—Good Cheer Service: The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts; hymns, readings from the Bible and the writings of Mary Baker Eddy, and other authorized literature.
4:00 p. m.—Studio soloists.

WBZ

7:30 a. m.—Local and NBC programs.
9:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
12:01 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News."
12:15 p. m.—NBC, Pat Barnes.
12:30 p. m.—Studio period.
1:30 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
2:30 p. m.—Matinee Revue.
3:30 p. m.—Home Forum Cooking School.
4:00 p. m.—Musical and Studio.

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, "Pie Plant Pete."
8:15 a. m.—E. B. Rideout; news.
8:30 a. m.—NBC, "Cherrio."
9:00 a. m.—Studio period.
9:15 a. m.—NBC programs.
10:00 a. m.—Gretchen McMullen.
10:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
11:30 a. m.—Del Castillo, organist.
12:00 noon—NBC, G. E. Circle.
12:15 p. m.—News; stocks; produce.
12:45 p. m.—Del Castillo, organist.
1:15-3:30 p. m.—NBC programs.
3:30 p. m.—WEEI Reading Circle.
4:00 p. m.—News; stocks; music.

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:45 a. m.—CBS programs.
12:00 noon—Studio period; news.
12:15 p. m.—CBS musical programs.
1:00 p. m.—Boston Information Service.
2:00 p. m.—CBS programs.
3:30-5:00 p. m.—CBS, Toscanini Fund Concert.

WAAB

7:45 a. m.—Time; news; weather.
8:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
10:45 a. m.—Studio and musical.
1:30 p. m.—CBS, Atlantic City Musicale.
2:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
3:15 p. m.—Braves-Chicago Cubs, Fred Hoey, reporting.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Greek-American Progressive Association: Official grand convention ball, Hotel Statler, 8:30.

Theaters

Fine Arts—"Der Kongress Tanzt," German film. Continuous from 1 to 11. Jeanne Louise Paquin, dancer, 9.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Greek-American Progressive Association: Business sessions, 9:30 a. m. and 3:30 p. m.; afternoon reception by combined ladies' lodges of fourth district, 4; Hotel Statler, through Saturday.

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: Treasures of the Museum, Mrs. Sayward, 11.

Children's Museum of Boston: Motion picture lecture, "Banana Land," 3; museum league games, activities, field trip to Pine Ridge, and Microscopic Club meeting; Olmstead Pet Park, Jamaica Plain. Open daily 9 to 5, Sundays 1:30 to 5.

EXHIBITIONS

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open weekdays except Mondays from 9 to 5, Sundays 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day except Monday at 11 o'clock. Exhibitions: Paintings by the New England Society of Contemporary Art; Far Eastern Art in Printed Reproductions Made in Japan; American Silver by John Coney; Modern American Prints; Modern French Prints; Aquatints by Goya; Designs in Color by Anne Allen; English Mezzotints of the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries.

Fogg Art Museum, Corner Quincy Street and Broadway, Cambridge—Open weekdays, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5; admission free. Winslow Homer water colors. Through the summer. Paintings by Professor Pope. Copies of twelfth century Heike Scrolls. French drawings of the eighteenth, nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Water color studies by Lewis Rubinstein.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays, 10 to 4, admission 25 cents; Sundays, 1 to 4, admission free.

Germanic Museum, Kirkland Street and Divinity Avenue, Harvard University, Cambridge—Summer exhibition of contemporary German art.

Boston Public Library—Treasure Room; exhibit of Washingtonia. To be continued indefinitely. An exhibition of wood block prints in color by courtesy of Holman's Print Shop. Through July 31.

Boston Art Club, Dartmouth and Newbury Streets, Copley Square—Annual summer exhibition of paintings and sculptures. Through July and August.

Casson Galleries, 573 Boylston Street—Summer exhibition.

Goodspeed's Book Shop, 7 Ashburton Place—Summer exhibition of water colors and small paintings.

Goodman-Walker Gallery, 607 Boylston Street—Summer exhibition of French and American paintings.

Foster Brothers, 4 Park Square—Forty-three etched scenes of Boston and environs, by Sears Gallagher. Through July 31.

Grace Horne's Galleries, Stuart Street at Dartmouth—Summer exhibition.

Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Nineteenth century American paintings from Doughty to Twachtman.

Doll & Richards, 138 Newbury Street—Summer exhibitions.

Schervee Studio, 665 Boylston Street—General print show.

Holman's Print Shop, 5A Park Street—Summer exhibitions.

Bookshop for Boys and Girls, 270 Boylston Street—Paintings and pastels by Robert Brackman. Through July 31.

Twentieth Century Club, 3 Joy Street—Paintings by J. Eliot Enneking. Continuing through summer months.

Provincetown (Mass.) Art Association—Annual summer exhibition of modern art. Continuing through July 31.

Ogunquit (Maine) Art Center—Tenth annual exhibition of paintings and etchings. Continuing until Sept. 15.

Ogunquit (Maine) Art Association—Third annual summer exhibition. At Association gallery at Ogunquit Beach. Through August.

North Shore Art Association—Tenth annual summer exhibition, East Gloucester, Mass. Through Sept. 10.

Rockport (Mass.) Art Association—Twelfth annual summer exhibition. At the Old Tavern on Main Street. Continuing through Sept. 10.

Newport Art Association, 76 Bellevue Road, Newport (R. I.)—Annual summer exhibition of painting and sculpture. Through Aug. 6.

Marblehead Arts Association—Summer Craftsmen's Guild Exhibition. At the Arts Association Building, 65 Washington Street. Continuing through Aug. 6, Sundays excepted.

Gloucester Society of Artists—Second of summer group exhibitions of paintings and sculpture. At the society's Eastern Point Road gallery. Continuing through Aug. 16.

On the Esplanade

8:30 P. M.

"Entrance of the Gladiators" ..... Fucik
Large from the "New World" Symphony ..... Dvořák
"Spring Song" ..... Mendelssohn
Overture to "Rienzi" ..... Wagner

INTERVAL

"Virginia," a Southern Rhapsody ..... Hayden Wood
"The Sirens," Waltzes ..... Waldteufel
Gypsy Song, "Songs My Mother Taught Me" ..... Dvořák
March, "Only One Vienna" ..... Schrammel

WEATHER

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair and slightly warmer tonight and Tuesday; gentle to moderate westerly winds.

Massachusetts: Fair tonight and Tuesday; warmer Tuesday except on southeast coast.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair and warmer tonight and Tuesday.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Fair and warmer tonight and Tuesday except probably local thundershowers in north portion Tuesday afternoon.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate winds mostly west and southwest and fair weather tonight and Tuesday.

Weather outlook for the week: For the north and middle Atlantic states: Generally fair, except showers Wednesday or Thursday; moderate temperature at beginning of week, warmer Tuesday and Wednesday, cooler by Friday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	70	80	Montreal	66	70
Bismarck	62	96	Nantucket	74	78
Boston	70	81	New Orleans	80	92
Buffalo	68	68	New York	66	78
Calgary	52	76	Norfolk, Va.	78	82
Charleston	86	98	North Platte	68	90
Chicago	72	86	Philadelphia	72	78
Cincinnati	66	84	Phoenix, Ariz.	84	82
Denver	62	86	Pittsburgh	64	78
Eastport, Me.	66	66	Portland, Me.	68	80
Hatteras	78	84	Raleigh	72	88
Honolulu, T.H.	82		St. Louis	72	88
7p.m. July 24	76		St. Paul	74	94
Helena, Mont.	60	90	Salt Lake City	70	90
Huron, S. D.	70	98	San Francisco	52	62
Jacksonville	82	96	SantaFe, N.M.	58	82
Kansas City	76	90	Seattle	56	72
Key West	84	90	Tampa	82	94
Los Angeles	60	78	Washington	68	80
Memphis	76	90	Wichita, Kan.	74	90
Miami, Fla.	86	90	Williston, N.D.	66	88

A—9 a. m., eastern daylight saving time, July 25.
B—Maximum July 24.

High Tides at Boston
(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)
Monday 5:55 p. m.; Tuesday 6:22 a. m.
Height of tides, 8.4 feet, 7.5 feet.

Light all vehicles at 8:41 p. m.

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MOBILIZATION OF NEW RELIEF AGENTS GOES ON

Incidentally Government Issues Favorable Reports on Business Situation

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 25—Mobilization of the powerful new relief agencies of the Federal Government continued here today, while favorable reports were simultaneously published by the Federal Reserve Board and the Department of Commerce, dealing, respectively, with banking and business.

Mr. Ogden L. Mills, Secretary of the Treasury, offered a new issue of $650,000,000 in treasury notes, of which $422,300,000 will go immediately for new relief requirements, and the balance will meet maturities dated Aug. 1.

The Beserve Board, in its monthly survey of fiscal conditions, noted that the first two weeks of July saw increased building activity and rising commodity prices. The board likewise declared that banking conditions in the month closing with July 16 seemed improved.

At the same time, an anlysis of business conditions in relation to employment made by the American Federation of Labor declared recent developments "have improved the foundation for confidence in business." Unemployment is still increasing, however, and reached 11,000,000 in June.

The Commerce Department, through Grace A. Witherow, division of economic research, issued a study showing the United States led other countries in 1931 in exports and was second only to the United Kingdom in imports. Price declines reduced dollar value of the goods in 1931 and physical volume of exports was 20 per cent below 1930 and imports 10 per cent below, but the country was still retaining its leadership in world trade, the report stated.

Various figures on the financial situation were presented by the Reserve Board. In general these emphasized the impregnable position of the dollar and the financial strength of the nation. Even after gold losses to foreign countries in May and June of $420,000,000, the report stated, Federal Reserve banks had reserves of $2,782,000,000; and held $942,000,000 in gold over and above maximum legal requirements.

CANADIAN CHEESE MARKET TO EXPAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—After a year of consideration by the Ontario Department of Agriculture and the Ontario Marketing Board, it has been decided to reorganize the dairy industry of the province with the object of securing the British cheese market. Details of the scheme, which includes reduction of Ontario cheese factories from 774 to about 150 by means of amalgamations and elimination, has been announced by Hon. T. L. Kennedy, minister of agriculture of the province.

Establishment of a score of new storage plants in a movement tending to improved grading in building the export business is another angle of the plan. The manufacture and sale of cheese, Col. Kennedy said, is to be placed on a coöperative basis. By the elimination of small factories, overhead will be reduced.

Russian Trade Faces Setback at Ottawa

(Continued from Page 1)

Some of the large grain interests object to a tariff preference on wheat on the ground that it is likely to do more harm than good.

However, since the British preference on Empire wheat amounting to 10 per cent expires next November, one of the chief tasks of the conference will be to decide what steps shall be taken for maintaining the advantages for Empire-grown wheat in the motherland.

Heavy Wheat Producer

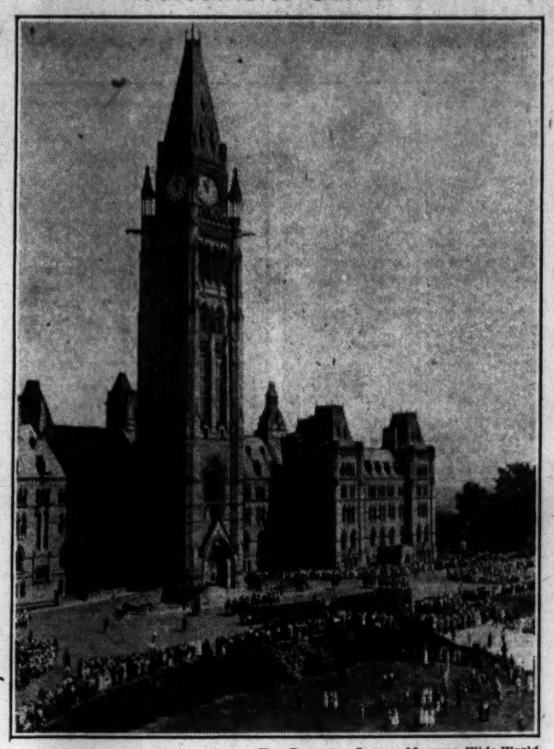
Canada is the largest wheat producer within the Empire. During the five years from 1926 to 1930 inclusive Canada exported an average of 257,863,000 bushels of wheat annually. Australia's average for the same period was 64,152,000, British India 7,696,000 and other British countries 357,000.

During that period British countries exported therefore a total of 330,069,000 bushels annually, Canada supplying 78.2 per cent of the total. During the same five years Britain itself produced 49,261,000 bushels of wheat annually, imported 196,650,000, reëxported 1,572,000 and consumed 244,339,000.

During the conference the delegates will make special use of the statistics for the years 1926 to 1930.

As for meat, an interesting situation arises, with the meat-exporting Dominions urging a preference in the British market. South Africa has joined Australia in a plea for a larger share of the British meat trade. In any consideration of this question, the Argentine, occupying as it does a special position in relation to Great Britain for which no parallel exists outside the Empire, will call for close attention. With Britain and the Argentine complementary to one another there is a strong basis of sympathy in the fact that foreign trade is vital to the prosperity of both.

Welcome to Ottawa!



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR-Wide World

CANADIAN CAPITAL ENTERTAINS ON WORLD SCALE

Crowds and Guard of Honor Gather Outside Parliament Building to Await Various Delegations to Imperial Economic Conference

Havenga Brings Whiff of Africa's Veld Into Empire Parley at Ottawa

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

LONDON — Nicolaas Christiaan Havenga, who represents the Union of South Africa at the Ottawa Conference, is a Philip Snowden of budgetary orthodoxy.

Mr. Philip Snowden, as Chancellor of the Exchequer in Britain, stood dogredly for a balanced budget regardless of cost. Mr. Havenga has done the same in South Africa. His budgets for the past two years have piled taxation upon taxation ruthlessly and cut down official expenditure and salaries with courage and determination in a splendid and up to the present successful effort to maintain financial stability and avoid being driven off the gold standard.

"South Africa is on a gold basis and will remain upon it," Mr. Havenga declared in November, 1931, and he has stuck stubbornly to that intention since, despite all that Gen. Jan Christian Smuts, who leads the South African party which is in opposition, has been able to do to counter him.

A Dutchman from the Orange Free State and a dour controversialist, Mr. Havenga has been in office since 1924, and is today perhaps the most prominent of General Hertzog's lieutenants in the Nationalist Party at Pretoria.

His views upon British Empire policy are broad ones. He holds absolutely that South African interests should come first, but with this reservation he is prepared to welcome extension of reciprocal trade between the various parts of the British Commonwealth. He is in favor of an international conference to rationalize the technical working of the gold standard.

A strong South African, he brings a breath of the keen air of the veld into the Ottawa conference chamber. It is a breath of common sense and reality.

VOTE--Offices to Be Filled

Virginia, West Virginia, North and South Carolina

Electors in all these states will vote for presidential electors and several other officials in the coming Nov. 8 elections.

Virginia voters will choose members from the state to the United States House of Representatives. Party candidates for these offices will be nominated at the Aug. 2 primary elections.

In West Virginia several national, state and county offices are to be filled. Congressmen constitute the national officers to be chosen. The state field is somewhat larger, the offices to be filled being those of governor, secretary of state, treasurer, attorney-general, auditor, commissioner of agriculture, state superintendent of free schools, members of the state Senate and delegates to the state Legislature and one judge of the Supreme Court of Appeals. The county officers to be voted on are sheriff, prosecuting attorney, surveyor of lands, assessors, justices of the peace, constables, and commissioner and clerk of the county court. One school commissioner in each magisterial district also will be named.

In North Carolina one United States Senator and 11 Congressmen will be chosen. Also several state offices will be filled. They are those of governor, lieutenant-governor, secretary of state, auditor, attorney-general, commissioner of labor, corporation commissioner, insurance commissioner, treasurer, superintendent of public instruction, commissioner of agriculture, judge of Superior Court, twelfth district, and solicitor, twelfth district.

One United States Senator, six Congressmen and various county officers will be named in South Carolina. No state officers are to be elected this year.

This series of articles, under the headings: Have You Registered? Balloting by Mail, Offices to be Filled, Issues Before Electorate, Vote —How Many Women Do? and Candidates on Prohibition, is running each Monday, Wednesday and Friday of publication, up to Nov. 2. The topics are handled separately or grouped in each article. Geographical division is made by states, singly or together, so their names may appear more than once.

CUT DOWN ON SPEED, REGISTRAR CAUTIONS

Caution against high speed on curves and inattention at railroad crossings is reiterated by Mr. Morgan T. Ryan, Massachusetts Registrar of Motor Vehicles. Reporting on road conditions for last week, he said 24 fatalities resulted, exceeding the total of the preceding week by eight and the same period last year by four.

Ninety-five persons were convicted last week for operating while under the influence of liquor. A total of 1834 licenses and registrations were suspended or revoked. Of this number 114 were for driving after drinking and 1230 for insurance cancellations. Mr. Ryan called attention to the state law requiring inspection of motor vehicles within 15 days after registration.

COL. STRAW ENTERS RACE

MANCHESTER, N. H., July 25 (AP)—Col. W. Parker Straw of Manchester, grandson of former Gov. Ezekiel Straw, today announced his candidacy for the Republican nomination for congressman in the First District. He will oppose Mayor Fernando W. Hartford of Portsmouth in the September primary.

ALBERTO SANTOS-DUMONT

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, July 25 (AP)—Senhor Alberto Santos-Dumont, who passed on yesterday, was known in South America as the "father of aviation." He was a contemporary of the Wright Brothers in the early experiments of the 1890's. He went to Paris in 1891 and bought an automobile when he found balloons beyond his slender purse. For six years, with the automobile his "laboratory," he made an intensive study of internal combustion engines. In 1898 he had constructed a dirigible and made his first flight from the Jardin d'Acclimation in Paris. With that flight his international reputation began.

In October, 1901, he won the Dutch de la Meurthe prize of 100,000 francs for the first circuit flight from the French Aero Club at St. Cloud, around the Eiffel Tower and return, covering the distance in 30 minutes. It was two years after the Wright Brothers made their first powered flight at Kitty Hawk, N. C., that Senhor Santos-Dumont turned to heavier-than-air craft. In September, 1906, he took his box kite type plane off the ground at Bagatelle, France, and flew 250 feet at a rate of 18 miles an hour, four feet off the ground. Two months later he rose 20 feet and flew 700 feet at 42 miles an hour. The monoplane was his principal contribution to aeronautics.

Judge Greene Daily On Air Over WBSO

Beginning today Judge Samuel W. Greene, C. S. B., of Chicago, Ill., will deliver under the auspices of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, five 20-minute daily talks from Station WBSO, the Broadcasting Service Organization, Babson Park, Mass., from 3 to 3:20 p. m., daylight saving time. WBSO operates on a 920-kilocycle frequency, which is a wavelength of 326 meters, with a power of 500 watts.

The schedule and subjects of Judge Greene's talks are:

July 25, "Trusting God in Business."

July 26, "Business Cheer Needed."

July 27, "Christian Science as Applied to Business."

July 28, "Personal Responsibility in Business."

July 29, "Business Success Through Giving."

This series of talks is designed to meet the current need for hope and encouragement. Pastors and representatives of the various religious denominations of Greater Boston have been invited by Station WBSO to appear in the series—the station generously donating the time on the air.

London and Ottawa Linked by Air Mail

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Special air mail services have been arranged to expedite the conveyance of letters between Britain and Canada during the Ottawa Conference.

Hitherto the best that has been done by ordinary Canadian mail steamer has been for letters to reach Ottawa from London in six days. During the conference this is to be brought down to four days by airplanes from Croydon overtaking the Empress Line steamers at Cherbourg, and from Ottawa picking up the mail when the westward bound steamers reach Belle Isle Straits, north of Newfoundland.

Similar arrangements are being made to expedite transmission of letters eastward during the conference. Private as well as official correspondence is being accepted for conveyance by this service. A letter from the King to the Governor-General of Canada was in the first mail bag dispatched by it.

MEXICO VIEWS ERA AS ONE OF SELF-CONQUEST

Saenz Outlines to Seminar Future Prospects of His People

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO CITY, July 25—At the concluding meeting of the seminar in Mexico, Señor Moises Saenz, former Secretary of Public Education in Mexico, told the prominent American educators present that this century of Mexican history will be regarded in the future as "the conquest of Mexico by Mexicans" as well as the development of the Mexican entity.

"The historical fate of Mexico is the unescapable after-effect of the basic facts," Señor Saenz said, "and their logical projection into the future. The Indian or aboriginal population, the conquest by Spain and western civilization, the colony colonialism and the mestizo, are the most significant of the major elements."

The interplay of all these elements and factors has been tragic, Señor Saenz added. The Spanish tongue and culture, he said, will have its place in the culture Mexico is now evolving, but in that mosaic pattern will be the omnipresent Indian and his half-brother the mestizo.

Of the Indian Señor Saenz said: "The revolution of our day has spoken eloquently about the native and has evolved a most generous idealistic and determined program of racial assimilative integration."

Turning to the Indo-Hispanic element which is now the dominating element, the speaker said, "he is a rebel—in the mestizo the Indian is being avenged. The faith of the mestizo has been altogether a revolutionary faith. Revolution was for him the way of escape, his hope of salvation, has manner of growth. One should keep this fact in mind if one would understand Mexico, in fact if one wants to understand Indo-Hispanic America for the law of the mestizo is general."

In the formation of this new Mexico he cautioned that "there are people who think that the future developments of Indo-America means the revival of the Indian. A few sentimentalists among us and many of the tourist visitors of romantic bent thing that Indianism in Mexico means going Aztec—nothing of the sort—Mexico is simply going Mexican. This means racially that we shall be mestizo; culturally that we shall create, as indeed we have already created to a large extent, a pattern of life which takes due account of our two great historical obligations—the Indian and Spain."

The Indian, Señor Saenz said, will learn Spanish and become Mexican but not by imperialistic domination.

"Nor," he pointed out and speaking as a Mestizo, "is it a question of mestizo climbing the social ladder and making a place for the Indian on the next lower rung as there is no ladder to climb. Integration and socialization are our aims. We are placing the Indians in the fold of the Mexican family and we are all living on the ground floor of Mexico."

Ramseyer to Head Western Speakers

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, July 25—The Republican speakers' organization for the presidential campaign has had another link completed in the selection of Representative C. William Ramseyer (R.) of Bloomfield, Iowa, to direct the western speakers' bureau. The appointment of Col. John Q. Tilson, of Connecticut to take charge of the eastern speakers' bureau had previously been announced.

Mr. Ramseyer is expected to start work here next Monday. The speaking campaign, however, will not get fully under way until the middle of September.

The Iowan named to the western speaking post has served nine terms in Congress, is an influential member of the Ways and Means Committee of the House and in the recent session led the movement for adoption of the furlough plan instead of direct wage reduction for government employees.

Garment Workers Accept Pay Cut And Avert Strike

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, July 25—Following closely upon the acceptance of a settlement in which three manufacturing groups conceded two of the chief demands of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, thus ending a deadlock of several weeks and avoiding a strike of 27,000 workers, the union has announced that it has conceded a flat wage reduction of $5 a week, or about 10 per cent.

Settlement was reached when Lieut.-Gov. Herbert H. Lehman intervened after leaders of the four contending factors in the cloak and suit industry had been unable to agree on the terms of a new working agreement. The proposed new agreement, which must be ratified by the executive boards of the union and the three employing groups, is a short-term contract to continue in force until June 1, 1933.

Mr. Lehman approved the request of jobbers for permission to employ sample makers and urged that the provisions of limitation of contractors contained in a memorandum agreed upon between the Merchants' Association and the union be put into effect substantially as framed.

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World Spending Billions Upon Billions of Dollars for Unemployment Relief

Relief Reports From States Give Vivid Picture of Result

Only Approximate, Figures Indicate Lines Taken to Cover Ground—Work Achieved Through Many Agencies and in Many Ways

(Continued from Page 1)

though not recorded in a tangible form. The bureau of Indian affairs, for example, is distributing seed potatoes to natives unable to furnish their own.

ARIZONA
Population, 435,573

Arizona, sparsely populated and industrial only to the extent of its copper mining, has spent about $1,300,000 for unemployment relief during the past two years. Most of the money has gone to care for jobless Mexican miners, many of whom have been assisted back to their homes across the border. Pima County spent $15,000 for road work and Phoenix about $109,000 on a "make-a-job" campaign. A fund of $650,000 voted by the Legislature for highway work also is included as a "made work" expenditure.

More than half of the cash expenditures for charity were made in Maricopa County, with $122,292 raised by the Phoenix Community Chest, $69,000 from direct taxation and $293,270 by county authorities. Pima County spent about $60,000 in direct relief, $16,500 from the county indigent fund and about $10,000 classed as general charity.

ARKANSAS
Population, 1,854,482

Although Arkansas is not among the smallest in population, it is chiefly agricultural, and has spent but about $430,000 for unemployment relief. Little Rock accounted for about $20,000 during 1931 and so far this year; Fort Smith about $10,000; Sebastian County about $10,000; Hot Springs and Garland County about $10,000; Ouachita County about $25,000; the State about $5000 and private agencies about $130,000.

Direct individual expenditures are estimated at $175,000. The money spent by Ouachita County went largely for street and road construction. In addition to these cash expenditures much flour has been distributed, Little Rock alone accounting for 6000 sacks. Considerable relief in kind among the farmers also is reported. A comparatively small amount was expended in 1930.

CALIFORNIA
Population 5,677,251

California, the nation's sixth State in population, with its two large cities and diversified industries, has paid out more than $22,000,000 for direct unemployment relief during the last 2½ years. In addition about $300,000 has been spent by the State in work camps and cities have expended about $2,000,000 for "made work."

The State is not largely industrial outside of San Francisco and the oil regions, but San Francisco and Los Angeles, both world ports, have had unemployment problems serious enough to necessitate large expenditures. San Francisco County accounted for about $2,000,000, while Los Angeles County spent about $7,500,000. The greatest increase in need has been noted since the fall of 1931. Los Angeles is soon to vote on a $12,000,000 bond issue to provide unemployment relief, while a bond issue of $6,500,000 will be on the November ballot in San Francisco.

COLORADO
Population 1,035,791

It is estimated that Colorado is now paying about $600,000 a month for unemployment relief, based on a cost of $12 for each of the State's 55,000 jobless. This number, however, has increased rapidly within the past few months and the total expenditure for the past three years is estimated at $5,000,000.

This money has been spent by public and private groups, the State having made no direct relief appropriations. State employers, however, raised from their salaries a fund of $20,000 which has been used to erect road markers, work which would not have been undertaken now under normal conditions.

In 1930 the City of Denver spent about $150,000 for relief, and in 1931 this increased to $208,000. By May 1 this year $135,000 had been expended and it is estimated that the total cost to the city for 1932 will be about $405,000. The city also expended $37,000 for wages on "made work." About $200,000 a month is being spent for relief, directly and indirectly, in Denver, officials figure. The citizens' employment committee secured jobs since August, 1931, involving an expenditure of $350,000. Of the 63 counties of the State 23 are reported to need immediate financial relief, 21 will need aid soon, and 19 report no aid needed.

CONNECTICUT
Population, 1,606,903

Connecticut's unemployment costs run about in the same proportion as other industrialized New England States, it being estimated that expenditures for the past 2½ years total more than $5,460,000 for direct relief, and more than $6,200,000 for indirect activities. It is expected that 20 cities will have a combined deficit of more than $5,000,000 by January, 1933.

The State has distributed about $767,000 for direct relief, but only about $150,000 in "made work." The State, however, has spent about $3,000,000 on road work intended to benefit the unemployed.

Hartford expended about $1,000,000 for direct relief and $250,000 for "made work"; Bridgeport $575,000 for direct relief and $940,000 for "made work"; Waterbury $195,000 for direct relief during 1931, and Meriden $105,000 for direct relief during 1931.

Other cities spent in about the same proportion. Added to this is more than $1,000,000 in indirect activities not classified as "made work."

DELAWARE
Population 238,380

Relief efforts in Delaware have been individual and local rather than organized or official, and few figures are available. Much of the relief work in the farming sections has been in kind rather than in cash.

Wilmington, the capital, appropriated $400,000 from municipal funds and $750,000 was raised from private sources. All of this money has been spent. The State has made no appropriations, although a state relief commission has recently begun to function and it is expected that money will be furnished by the Legislature. Much "made work" has been provided.

DIST. OF COLUMBIA
Population 486,869

Because welfare and relief work in the District of Columbia is carried on under a central agency, the Washington Council of Social Agencies, it has been possible to compile a more nearly complete list of expenditures.

The District has spent, so far in the "slump" period, about $1,000,000 for direct relief and $50,000 for "made work." The difference, however, between the figures for 1929 and those for the preceding two years, is not as great as is the case in most other areas, and probably the total cost of unemployment is not as high as these figures indicate.

For example in 1929 $172,774 was spent for family relief, in 1930 this figure was $373,536 and in 1931 it was $525,243. Veterans' relief, including Red Cross expenditures and aid to disabled veterans, increased from $18,539 in 1929 to $23,871 in 1931.

FLORIDA
Population 1,468,211

Although Florida is essentially an agricultural state it has experienced considerable unemployment in the larger cities and has spent about $1,750,000 directly for relief and about $250,000 for "made work." Much of the relief expense has been due to idle transients, it is reported.

Jacksonville has spent about $775,000 for both direct and indirect relief, about two-thirds of this coming from private contributions and the remainder from tax funds.

In Miami the unemployment committee has distributed about $51,700 for "made work" since 1930 while the city welfare board and charity board have contributed about $100,000, part of which is classified as wages for unemployment services. Dade County has spent about $440,000. Other agencies in Miami have accounted for about $225,000. Tampa and other cities make up the remainder of the total.

GEORGIA
Population 2,908,506

Georgia is chiefly agricultural but includes several large cities engaged in diversified industries related to agriculture, and has a large Negro population. Its expenditures for unemployment relief are estimated at more than $2,500,000.

Fulton County and the city of Atlanta alone accounted for about $1,700,000 in direct relief and about $175,000 in "made work," distributed through municipal and private agencies. Much of this went for what might be termed "regular" city relief work, including some health activities.

Savannah accounted for a total of about $30,000 from September, 1931, to May, 1932, about $25,000 of which went for "made work." It is estimated that about $15,000 was expended prior to this period. Probably about $25,000 has been spent by other cities and private agencies and the remainder by individuals.

IDAHO
Population 445,032

Idaho, although chiefly an agricultural state, has had to contend with considerable unemployment in the lead mines, logging camps, lumber mills and railroad shops, and since 1930 has spent more than $8,880,000 for direct relief. About $4,500,000 of this was expended during the first five months of this year.

Cities have spent about $1,000,000 directly for charity while cities and large industries have spent about $5,500,000 for so-called "made work," this last, however, including the operation of mines at a loss. About $450,000 has gone for road and airport work.

Private agencies, county charities and individuals expended about $1,800,000. Little assistance was necessary in rural communities, small donations of food and clothing having supplied all needs. Since the 1931 Legislature the State has spent $150,000 in road improvement and airport work, in coöperation with cities, counties and highway districts.

ILLINOIS
Population 6,630,654

Illinois, center of midwest industry and including the nation's second largest city, at the close of this year will have spent since 1929 more than $65,000,000 for unemployment relief. But little more than $1,000,000 of this went for "made work" the rest being for direct charity.

Chicago and Cook County have accounted for most of the total, between $55,000,000 and $60,000,000. The first volunteer fund of the Governor's commission, spent during the winter of 1930-31, totaled $5,000,000; the second volunteer fund, the Joint Emergency Relief Fund of Cook County, spent during the next winter, amounted to $10,500,000; Cook County's portion of the state fund of $18,750,000 is $17,500,000; the second state fund totals $17,500,000; the county has spent $1,300,000 independently; private charities have expended $1,000,000; churches have accounted for $2,500,000; industries have distributed about $500,000; women's clubs $50,000, and other minor agencies $1,000,000. More than $200,000 has been expended in Springfield. A total of nearly $900,000 has been allocated by the State Emergency Relief Commission to 29 counties down state.

Last fall 124 communities raised locally a total of $2,558,911, and 111 communities, during the winter of 1930-31, collected more than $700,000. Additional thousands are involved in individual expenditures.

INDIANA
Population 3,283,508

It is estimated that expenditures for unemployment relief in Indiana during the past three years total $14,800,000, including both direct and indirect activities. Cash expenditures for 1932 are estimated at $25,000,000.

Most of this money has been accounted for in the two largest cities, Indianapolis and South Bend, and has been raised largely by subscription. Rural districts have administered relief through county poor-tax levies, these having increased from $1,675,564 in 1929 to $2,232,482 in 1931.

Agency drives in Indianapolis netted $4,000,000 in 1930 and $6,000,000 in 1931. This year's total is expected to reach $10,000,000. The State Highway Commission has allocated $4,321,298 more for its building and maintenance program this year than it did in 1929 and its program has been speeded up to provide as many jobs as possible.

Indianapolis city employees gave 1 per cent of their salaries in 1931, totaling $31,462, for relief work. South Bend has spent close to $850,000, the largest amount, $585,416, being accounted for by the Portage township trustee. More than $225,000 has been pledged in South Bend for this year.

IOWA
Population 2,470,939

Iowa has spent nearly $10,000,000 directly and indirectly to relieve unemployment during the past two years, but the greater portion of this has gone for "made work," and permanent improvements have resulted. Wright County is spending $1,400,000 on highway construction; at Sioux City $200,000 was spent for a creek project; at Cedar Rapids a $200,000 improvement program has been carried on, and Ottumwa has spent $150,000 for river front improvements and $200,000 for a water works project. The Des Moines Public Welfare Bureau distributed $100,000 for relief in 1931 and a $150,000 fund for this year already is exhausted. The county has agreed to expend $100,000 of tax funds to be distributed by the overseer of the poor and welfare agencies.

It is estimated that funds donated by individuals and raised by private relief agencies total $50,000. It also is estimated that the six largest counties are spending $1,000,000 each either in making work or caring for the idle, and that the other 93 counties are spending an average of $10,000 each. Although Iowa is chiefly agricultural it is believed its unemployment problem is due for the most part to industrial conditions.

KANSAS
Population 1,880,999

All necessary public construction work is being pushed in Kansas, it being estimated that the State spent $4,384,000 on emergency highway work in 1931. Local agencies, however, are handling direct relief activities which have cost about $210,000. In Topeka a citiens' committee raised $132,635 for making work.

Shawnee County in 1931 dispensed about $5000 a month through its poor commissioner, while the Topeka Provident Association in 1931 and so far this year paid $30,361 for relief work.

A total of $2500 also was donated in Topeka to provide seeds in a gardening campaign. One city voted bonds to raise funds for unemployment relief. The receipts of several football games also have been turned over to the jobless. It is estimated that at least about $100,000 has been spent in other cities and in rural districts by individuals and private agencies.

KENTUCKY
Population 2,614,589

Unemployment during 1931 and thus far in 1932 has cost Kentucky, an agricultural state, about $1,575,000, exclusive of considerable expenditures by the American Red Cross. Sixty per cent of Louisville's 1932 Community Chest budget of $823,000 has been charged officially to family welfare and it is estimated that about 50 per cent is due to unemployment.

The city has appropriated $170,000 for "made work" and about half of its $27,000 "Charity coal" bill is chargeable to unemployment. Public and private expenditures in Covington, Newport, Ashland, Lexington and Paducas, and several smaller communities are estimated at $200,000. County governments appropriated approvimately $100,000 more. For 1931, Louisville's expenditures chargeable to industrial idleness were estimated at $450,000. Officials believe all these figures to be estimated conservatively.

LOUISIANA
Population 2,101,593

Most of Louisiana's relief expenditures have been in New Orleans, chief city and center of what little industry the State possesses. The total costs for the State are estimated at $1,900,000 for direct relief, at least $750,000 for "made work" and about $96,000,000 for construction work speeded as an aid to the unemployed.

New Orleans, through its welfare committee, has expended about $1,500,000 in 1931 and so far this year, a large part of which was paid in wages for "made work." Baton Rouge did not find it necessary until about eight months ago to provide relief for the unemployed, and to date the city has spent only about $50,000 in this work. Shreveport, the State's second city has accounted for only about $45,000, not having been hit seriously because of the opening of new oil fields in Texas. Other cities have made up the remainder of the total expenditures.

MAINE
Population 797,423

Maine, famous for its potatoes, has no problem of crowded cities, and although its fisheries trade has felt the general drop, the proportion of unemployed has been small. It is estimated that but little more than $400,000 has been spent in direct relief and only about $90,000 for "made work," and other indirect activities.

The only money appropriated directly by the State went to pay for the services of one man to build up relief work in the cities. The textile city of Lewiston spent about $60,000 for relief in 1930, about $162,000 in 1931, and about $65,000 for the first three months this year. In Gardiner the poor department spent $19,000 in 1931, about twice its regular budget, while expenditure for the first half of this year were $18,000. Presque Isle spent about $25,000 during the past two winters.

Expenses have increased in about the same proportion in other districts. Much has been spent for "made work" activities not recorded.

MARYLAND
Population 1,631,526

Since the beginning of 1930 Maryland has spent about $3,000,000, directly and indirectly, for unemployment relief, most of this in Baltimore, the State's only city of metropolitan dimensions. With need increasing, it is estimated that three times that amount will be necessary to cover the costs for the remainder of 1932.

In 1930, Baltimore spent $442,522; in 1931, $1,234,073; and for the first five months of 1932, $1,132,032. The State has provided $100,000, raised from the sale of bonds at a premium. The State also has spent about $49,000,000 in construction work and about $46,000 on highway projects. The city of Hagerstown, and Washington County, spent more than $150,000 in the past two years for general relief. Expenditures by individuals is estimated at many thousands. Maryland, outside the Baltimore and Washington (D. C.) areas, is mainly agricultural.

MASSACHUSETTS
Population 4,249,614

Massachusetts, a highly industrialized and thickly populated state is variously estimated to have spent between $50,000,000 and $80,000,000 for unemployment relief, but the figure for direct expenditures is conservatively placed at $60,000,000. Between $10,000,000 and $20,000,000 has been spent for "made work" The State has distributed about $5,000,000 of the total direct expenditures.

In Boston a $3,000,000 fund raised in a united campaign was barely enough to maintain the welfare institutions for 10 weeks. The overseers of the public welfare alone in that city are distributing more than $1,000,000 a month.

Expenses have increased proportionately in other cities including Worcester where last year the public welfare department expended $1,239,038; Cambridge, where the public welfare roll last year reached nearly $500,000; and Somerville, where last year the total was about $500,000.

Indirect expenditures included those for road work, cutting brush and trimming trees. Part of a building construction program totaling more than $14,000,000 for 1930 and 1931 may be considered a factor in relief.

MICHIGAN
Population 4,842,325

Estimates of unemployment costs in Michigan vary from $30,000,000 to $70,000,000 a year for the last three years, the indefinite nature of the figures being because of large, unrecorded amounts spent directly by individual industries in Detroit.

As the center of the automobile industry, and with a number of large cities most of which depend on this industry, Michigan's jobless list is a long one and an unusual amount of relief work has been necessary. Welfare expenditures in Detroit rose to about $17,000,000 in the 1930-31 fiscal year. Part of this, however, was used for hospitalization. The work of this unit also covers Wayne County.

It is estimated that Mr. Henry Ford alone distributed at least $6,000,000 additional during the last year, and that industrial agencies and individual industries accounted for about $34,000,000. These last figures of course are but rough approximations and cannot be used in a definite, accurate report.

The State has spent about $4,000,000 for emergency road work. The direct and indirect relief cost to counties and cities, other than Detroit, has been about $18,200,000, including expenditures of such agencies as the Red Cross and Salvation Army. Much of the money has been spent on "made work."

MINNESOTA
Population 2,563,953

Minnesota, though it includes a few large cities, is principally agricultural and outside the cities is spending comparatively little on unemployment relief.

It has been found that many farmers are rapidly learning to subsist entirely on products which they raise themselves, or through barter. St. Paul, because of a $50,000,000 building program started a few years ago, has not yet had to deal with much idleness, but employment is falling off and costs increasing.

The State itself has spent but $20,000 for relief, although a fund of $250,000 was raised from private sources. Only seven of the 84 counties outside those containing St. Paul, Minneapolis and Duluth asked for help from this fund, however. The State has spent $80,000 for road work which would normally not be undertaken.

The costs of relief in Minneapolis are about four times those of 1930. Thus far in 1932 more than $1,040,000 has been spent by city and private welfare agencies, while the figure for 1931 was $968,157, and for 1930 $251,233. The city government appropriated $1,086,000 for relief work this year, and an additional $300,000 bond issue for this purpose has been authorized.

Much of the money has been spent on unproductive or "made" work.

MISSISSIPPI
Population 2,009,821

Mississippi further indicates the conection between agriculture and a more stabilized economical condition. The State, almost entirely occupied in farming, is little affected by unemployment.

The official state recognition of the problem was formation of an employment commission, which however, received no funds, and its services are yet to be utilized. The State has spent practically nothing directly for relief, although $3,000,000 has been expended recently on road construction. An estimate of what costs there may be is difficult, for farms are supplying food and shelter for many of the jobless.

Budgets for charitable groups in Jackson for 1932, including the Red Cross and Salvation Army, aggregate $24,000. No accurate estimate of private expenditures and costs in other cities for a longer period can be made but this figure for the State is put at about $100,000. "Made work" funds have totaled about $115,000.

MISSOURI
Population 3,629,367

Missouri, an agricultural State, but with several large cities and some industry, has spent more than $6,000,000 for relief in the last three years, most of it in St. Louis, which accounted for about $4,000,000. In 1930, St. Louis and St. Louis County spent about $500,000, and in 1931 this increased to $1,500,000. It is estimated that about $4,000,000 will be required this year, probably about half of that amount having been distributed to date. It is estimated that about 25,000 families are dependent upon city relief.

The Legislature has made no direct appropriation, but its regular highway construction program is being carried forward in advance as a relief measure. Kansas City reports direct expenditures of about $1,155,000 in the last seven months. Probably $200,000 or so was spent prior to this period. More than $1,522,000 was raised in the city's annual charities campaign in 1931.

About $1,000,000 is being spent in municipal construction work. Expenditures in the smaller cities and rural districts and by individuals would bring the total well past the $6,000,000 estimate for the State.

MONTANA
Population 537,606

Montana, sparesely populated, engaged chiefly in mining, reports comparatively few unemployed and a total relief expenditure of not much more than $450,000. Most of this, or an amount estimated at $300,000, has gone for "made work" and in no instance has there been an actual cash distribution. The money has been spent for food, fuel, clothing and rent, and generally has been raised through county poor fund levies and private donations.

Butte, it is estimated, spent about $300,000 and Great Falls about $150,000. It is possible that other cities and rural districts spent a few more thousands but no appreciable need has been found outside Great Falls and Butte. Much depends on mining and railroad operations in these two cities.

NEBRASKA
Population 1,377,963

Nebraska reports expenditures for unemployment relief during 1931 and the first part of this year of about $2,800,000, a proportionately high figure for an agricultural state, but much of this went for health, pension and welfare work not directly connected with unemployment and carried on even under normal conditions, and for construction work actually of a productive nature.

Extensive relief operations of railroad companies costing about $15,000 and a Salvation Army fund of about $17,000 are included. County boards spent about $1,600,000 for "charity" but in this are included mothers' pensions, child welfare and other such activities. The American Legion state relief fund contained about $100,000, the Lincoln Community Chest spent about $80,000 for relief, and the city itself promoted "made work" costing about $22,000. Omaha accounted for the largest amount, $800,000.

Most of these sources have increased their budgets for this year as a considerably greater demand is expected. The difficulty of breaking up figures from many agencies make it necessary also to consider in the case of Nebraska that some money attributed to unemployment probably found its way to the drought area.

NEVADA
Population 91,058

Nevada, the nation's most sparsely populated state, probably has spent a little more for unemployment relief, in proportion to the number of inhabitants, than the average, because of slackened activities in the mining industry. Most of the relief money, however, has been in the form of "made work," the State having spent about $1,500,000 on projects intended to provide jobs.

About $500,000 has gone for direct relief in the cities, and about $125,000 for "made work." Washoe County, the largest, spent about $125,000 for both direct and indirect relief during the past 2½.

It is estimated that private agencies and individuals expended about $100,000. Much has been spent to relieve transient unemployed, state officials report.

NEW HAMPSHIRE
Population 465,293

Although relatively small in size and population, not extensively industrial and in the more lightly hit New England area, New Hampshire during the past three years has spent more than $2,800,000 for unemployment relief. The State in 1931 spent $50,000 directly for relief through "mothers' aid," and the highway department made available to the counties $250,000 for "made work" on the roads.

The State's 10 counties spent altogether more than $1,322,079 in 1930 and 1931, and the cities and towns nearly $1,000,000. The 1931 total for towns, cities and counties was 110 per cent more than that for 1930. Manchester accounted for about $130,000, Concord about $31,000, Nashua about $30,000 and Berlin about $93,000.

Relief activities are more or less centralized in the Central Committee on Unemployment at Concord.

NEW JERSEY
Population 4,041,334

New Jersey has spent, during the past three years, nearly $15,000,000 in direct relief and about $10,000,000 in indirect relief.

The State, in October, 1931, appropriated $9,616,000 for direct dependency aid and "made work" on the following basis: $4,041,334 for work relief, to be matched by an equal amount by municipalities; $3,232,067 for dependency aid, each municipality to contribute 60 per cent of a fund of which the State's share was to form 40 per cent; $1,616,000 for county relief work to be matched by the counties; and the balance, $726,599 for special relief work.

The municipalities raised about $9,000,000 of their quotas, making the total expended since last fall not less than $18,000,000 in state, city and county relief. Funds expended before this period and funds expended by private agencies and individuals bring the total to $25,000,000 for direct and indirect expenditures. Included also in this figure is about $1,500,000 spent so far by the State on "relief" road work. Newark is spending about $2,000,000 annually for poor relief, and Trenton has accounted for about $500,000.

NEW MEXICO
Population 423,317

New Mexico, with a small population, few large cities and practically no manufacturing industry, has had to contend with little unemployment. Expenses for direct relief probably have not exceeded $200,000, it is estimated, although much has been expended on highway construction.

Charity and relief work is carried on by counties and as all expenditures are lumped, exact costs due to unemployment are not available. Much of the relief work has been in the form of contributions of farm produce from one section to another.

Albuquerque, the only city of an industrial nature, raised a fund of $4000 this spring to be expended on "made work." About $3000 has been spent by the public welfare bureau in providing meals, government flour contributions being used in this work. About $3000 was expended in the Hobbs oil field district during the winter of 1930-31.

It is estimated that about $150,000 has been expended by other cities, private agencies and individuals. The State Highway Department has expended $5,400,000 on federal aid projects in two years.

NEW YORK
Population 12,588,066

The Empire State, as would be expected, leads in expenditures, having accounted for more than $115,400,000 in relief activities over a period roughly covering the past three years. Of this about $28,000,000 was for "made work," the remainder being for direct relief.

The State, from Nov. 1, 1931, to June 1, 1932, spent about $22,600,000 in direct aid, while other agencies distributed about $86,700,000.

In New York City public and private agencies spent $21,853,418 for the first four months of 1932, as compared with $27,459,682 for the entire year 1931, and $6,233,672 for 1930. About $4,847,000 of this year's fund came from the Senate and is included in the above State expenditure. Albany expended about $175,000 for charity in 1931 and for the first five months of 1932 has distributed more than $65,000. Up to June, 1932, Albany spent $350,000 for "made work." Expenditures in Buffalo during 1931 totaled $3,973,440 and for the first four months of 1932 about $2,604,882. Total expenditures for the year are expected to be $8,000,000.

Expenditures in surburban districts around Buffalo are expected to total $190,000 this year. In Syracuse $931,400 was expended for the first five months of 1932 for direct aid. Costs in 1931 totaled $1,461,140 and in 1930, $743,760. In 1931 $467,899 was spent for "made work," and $400,000 for this work during the first five months of 1932. Rochester has spent $3,260,000 for "made work" since Jan. 1, 1932, and about $2,071,566 for charity. During 1931 about $725,000 was spent for "made work," and $4,400,173 for direct relief. Poughkeepsie accounted for $124,735 in made work," and $74,385 for charity from Nov. 1, 1931, to May 1, 1932.

NORTH CAROLINA
Population 3,170,276

Direct recorded costs of unemployment relief in North Carolina have totaled only about $20,000 during the last 2½ years, the State having confined its efforts almost entirely to "made work" and other indirect forms of relief.

The general policy has been that no person receives help for which he or she is not required to perform some service or give something in return. These activities have involved expenditures which are estimated at from $50,000 to $100,000 and probably donations of individuals have reached at least $25,000, making the total of direct and indirect costs about $75,000.

Coöperative programs, carried on without expense, have extended to practically every county. Clothes and food are given in exchange for work or some acceptable article.

Even school children are able to "trade" for their textbooks. Positions have been found by the American Legion and other agencies and Gov. O. Max Gardner's "live-at-home" campaign has resulted in keeping much money in the State, and stimulating home-food production.

NORTH DAKOTA
Population 680,845

North Dakota is another State which, because of its lack of industry and crowded metropolitan areas, has been but lightly hit by unemployment. Based on an expenditure in Cass County, in which is located the largest city, Fargo, of about $250,000, it is estimated that the State as a whole has spent about $1,000,000 in relief during the past three years.

Probably about $250,000 of this has been for "made work." All relief activities have been carried on through county or city governments or private agencies.

The State itself has made no direct appropriations. Fargo, Grand Forks, Bismarck, Minot, Jamestown and Valley City have found it necessary to provide money for relief. The Salvation Army and other such agencies have been active.

OHIO
Population 6,646,697

Ohio, a semi-industrial State, with a large population and a number of large cities, has spent during the past three years more than $15,000,000 for direct and indirect unemployment relief, about $9,000,000 of it in direct charity. The State has contributed more than $4,000,000 for "made work" on highways and the state relief commission has spent approximately $60,000.

Columbus spent about $290,000 for "made work" and charity in 1931 and up to May 23,1932 had expended more than $344,000 for these purposes. Franklin and Anthony Counties together during 1931 and so far this year have spent $110,000. Townships in these counties spent about $200,000 for relief work in 1930. The Columbus Community Fund in 1931 spent $767,130 and expenditures for 1932 are estimated at $812,000. Expenditures of other relief agencies aggregate $150,000. The Associated Charities in Cleveland, during the period since 1929 has spent about $4,790,000 in relief work. In 1930 the city spent $702,928 for improvements designated as jobless relief projects, but in 1931 spent only $235,194 for this "made work."

Cuyahoga County spent $266,354 on "made work" in the past 18 months and a job campaign in Cleveland involved expenditure of about $70,000 early this year. To date Cincinnati has spent $1,354,000 and Hamilton County about $511,000. The Cincinnati Community Chest expects to spend this year about $500,000. In 1931 the chest spent $983,000 and in 1930 $250,000.

OKLAHOMA
Population 2,396,040

Oklahoma, another sparsely populated and non-industrial state, has spent only about $3,000,000 for unemployment relief during the past year and a half. The 1931 Legislature appropriated $300,000 for purchase of garden and field seeds for free distribution, $300,000 was voted for emergency relief and an additional $400,000 was raised through a special gasoline tax.

Oklahoma City spent about $400,000 of its $450,000 community fund, for jobless relief, and charity work of the county took $200,000. The county also appropriated $100,000 and Oklahoma City $200,000 for "made work."

Tulsa spent about $900,000 for relief, about $750,000 in charity and the remainder for "made work." Tulsa County has expended $205,000 for direct relief, including $92,000 given to Tulsa.

OREGON
Population 953,786

Oregon has spent a surprisingly large amount, $5,000,000, for unemployment relief, considering its small population and lack of manufacturing industries. Nearly $3,000,000 has gone already this year. The Portland Community Chest estimates its relief expenditures in 1931 at $300,000 and that more than half of that amount has been distributed so far this year.

City employees donating one day's pay a month accumulated more than $60,000 for relief work, and state employees contributed from their salaries more than $85,000. Most of the local relief activities have centered in Portland and Multnomah County. Two bond issues of $1,000,000 each were voted in 1931 jointly by the State and the City of Portland for construction work intended to increase employment.

The State devoted about $1,750,000 to hand labor or relief work. Multnomah County spent $101,155 for mothers' pensions and about $150,000 for other relief activities directly traceable to unemployment.

PENNSYLVANIA
Population 9,631,350

Pennsylvania, a large, thickly populated and highly industrialized State has spent about $60,000,000 for unemployment relief during the past three years. The State appropriated $10,000,000 in 1931 but only about $7,500,000 of this has been spent to date, through county poor boards.

In Philadelphia all relief work is centralized in the unemployment relief committee, which, during 1931 and so far this year, spent about $6,907,000 of state funds and $8,066,500 raised privately. This agency also has spent about $1,439,000 for "made work." Welfare drives in 22 cities and towns this year raised a total of $18,538,000. Pittsburgh voted $5,000,000 at the April primaries. $3,000,000 of which was for direct relief and $2,000,000 to provide work. In 1931 community chests in a dozen cities raised $17,200,000.

In many cities the unemployed are cultivating welfare farms and much of the relief is in kind. The highway department is maintaining a force larger than usual and is extending its work as money is made available. Nearly 50,000 are now employed in road work. Thousands of dollars are being expended by individuals and private agencies.

RHODE ISLAND
Population 687,644

Rhode Island, though the nation's smallest state, is an industrial community in a highly industrialized section and has a large proportion of unemployed.

The total direct expenditures for relief are estimated at $3,000,000, while about $2,700,000 has been spent for "made work." In 1931 $550,000 was spent in city and private funds and in 1931 more than $1,300,000 was distributed from a state-loan fund. In 1931 $600,000 was expended in Providence for "made work."

In 1932 the State spent $2,000,000 for "made work" and about $800,000 in direct relief. Providence appropriated $300,000 in addition to the $600,000 donated by merchants. Central Falls accounted for $65,000 in 1931; Warren, $45,000, and Bristol, $45,000. This year Bristol has appropriated $52,000. Other cities and rural sections accounted for several thousands more. It is estimated that about half of local expenditures has been from city appropriation and half from private agencies.

SOUTH CAROLINA
Population 1,738,765

Reduced cotton prices have caused some unemployment in South Carolina, but it has been necessary to spend only about $200,000 for direct relief. About $140,000 has gone for "made work" and considerable aid has been given through donations of food, and through a farm housing plan.

Charleston during the past six months raised $35,000 for "making" jobs and an additional $5000 was raised in a "penny-a-meal" campaign. About $25,000 for direct relief has come from other sources.

The State itself has taken no active part in relief work. In Columbia the Community Chest has directed relief money campaigns and about $25,000 has been spent for charity work. About $40,000 was collected for "made work." Greenville has spent about $20,000 on "made work," and about $20,000 for direct relief. In Spartanburg pledges of about $37,000 were collected to be spent in "male work," and private relief activities are estimated at $10,000. Another $10,000 has been distributed by agencies and individuals throughout the State.

SOUTH DAKOTA
Population 692,849

South Dakota has spent, since the summer of 1931, about $1,500,000, directly and indirectly, for unemployment relief. This includes $1,000,000 expended by the State from the highway fund. Local agencies, however, have been able to care for the situation for the most part satisfactorily.

Sioux Falls, through its Community Chest raised $45,000 last fall and distributed this money among various charitable organizations. It is estimated that local agencies spent about $100,000 and that the counties expended approximately $150,000. Municipal improvements in Sioux Falls cost about $215,000. Unemployed were given preference on these jobs and all work possible was done by hand labor. South Dakota's population is small, it has few large cities, and it is chiefly agricultural.

TENNESSEE
Population 2,616,556

Tennessee, ranking well up in agriculture and with no large cities, has spent about $2,600,000 directly for unemployment relief since 1930. Approximately $10,000,000 has gone, however, for work intended as an aid to the jobless.

Most of the expenditures are accounted for in Memphis, where $2,350,000 went for direct relief. This figure does not include, though, some indirect relief activities and expenditures of some private charities. About $150,000 was expended in Knoxville, while the county has spent about $25,000 for "made work" on the roads.

Other expenditures in this district will bring the total to about $200,000 at the end of the year. Emergency relief work in Chattanooga totals about $102,000 for the

(Continued on Facing Page, Column 4)

Relief Funds Reach Staggering Totals

ESTIMATED total unemployment cost in the United States in past 2½ years, $2,000,000,000. Provided in federal relief bill for future relief, $2,122,000,000. Total, $4,122,000,000.

Expenditures in direct charity, $524,000,000.

Expenditures for "made work," $342,000,000.

"Invisible" costs, $1,000,000,000.

Per capita cost to those able to pay, $23.31.

Per capita cost in West, $1.07.

Per capita cost in East, $4.80.

Estimated unemployed, between 8,000,000 and 10,000,000.

Estimated employed, about 40,000,000.

Direct and Indirect Doles Found to Do Little to Build Up Permanent Wealth

PEOPLE DELVE INTO POCKETS TO HELP WORLD

(Continued from Page 1)

ing the idle, and accomplished little of a constructive nature.

Practically all of those projects resulting in some material accomplishment, however, were pushed ahead because of unemployment and normally would not have been started for several years. The costs of such huge projects as the Hoover Dam are not included here, but because many of these were begun ahead of schedule so as to provide jobs, part of the cost might easily be considered in this study.

Looking ahead, it is well to consider, for example, what effect the $800,000,000 or so to be spent on the St. Lawrence waterway project will have on unemployment.

In many cases, conditions have made it necessary to spend more because of the speeding up of construction work and because of the use of hand labor instead of machines.

Main Idea Was To Give Jobs

For example, in Oregon's $13,000,000 road-building program about $1,750,000 was devoted to hand labor and relief work. In many cities, men were employed at irregular periods trimming trees where not really necessary, cleaning up vacant lots not really in need of cleaning, chopping wood which could be cut at a quarter of the cost at a mill, cleaning off snow which could be done much more cheaply by machine, or beautifying some wood-lot park which would be of little practical use. The main object has been to help the unemployed whether or not the money spent accomplished anything else.

These two main classifications make the total for "visible" costs about $866,000,000. To this could be added about $100,000,000, an estimate of unrecorded, miscellaneous expenditures—direct donations and costs of relief activities which have no basis for accurate estimate, but which must be considered in some form. This, however, is balanced and canceled by an estimated $100,000,000, representing expenditures for charity and welfare work during "normal" times.

As much again as this total, or more, must now be included to represent "invisible" costs—money involved in helping friends and relatives; giving or loaning materials and facilities for earning money; helping others do necessary work without remuneration; keeping factories and shops open and paying regular salaries, at a loss; letting rents go unpaid and often canceled; losses to owners of property sold for taxes, and losses to governments in uncollectible taxes.

Much Relief Not on Surface

Officials in the State of Washington estimate that this type of relief equals that from community chests and other organized agencies. In St. Louis, Mo., welfare workers say that expenditures through organized channels compose the smallest item in unemployment relief.

Probably the largest amount in this classification is that spent directly and indirectly in caring for friends and relatives, an item which rarely comes to the attention of welfare groups, but which is "close to home" for the average person with a job. Railroad unions estimate that every rail worker supports two others without jobs.

An example of loss to manufacturers is found in a large electrical concern where an employee's pay is continued for several months after there has ceased to be any work for him.

With this estimate of "invisible" costs, the total cost of unemployment relief reaches $1,866,000,000. Another safe estimate of expenditures not herein classified easily would bring the grand total up to the $2,000,000,000 mark.

Relief Shows Fluctuations

A Department of Labor report on July 11 noted that relief distribution in the cities covered declined 16 per cent in April. The several hundred reports received by the Monitor, however, indicate a steadily increasing demand during the first half of this year.

A decline in distribution for one month may be attributed to the exhaustion of funds in many cities where they have been waiting for federal help. There also is bound to be a fluctuation both in demand and in distribution.

Amounts appropriated and asked for 1932 promise to double the 1931 figure, these reports show. Many cities and states have voted or are considering bond issues and other public and semi-public methods of raising funds.

Los Angeles, for example, is to vote soon on a $12,000,000 bond issue, and in November New York State will ballot on a $30,000,000 bond issue for relief. St. Louis expects to raise $1,000,000 on a toll bridge across the Mississippi.

The prompt action of at least 30 states in making known their intentions of borrowing from the funds provided in the new federal relief bill, also indicates this growing need. Eight of these states want a total of $117,050,000 at once. Illinois and Pennsylvania have signified their desire to borrow $45,000,000 each and Michigan wants $11,000,000.

How It Hits Individuals

If the man with a job and able to pay, or with an independent income, considers that were the total cost of unemployed relief divided equally among those in like circumstances, each would have to pay about $23.31, the seriousness of the problem is more readily realized.

If every one of the nation's 120,000,000 persons were able to pay, this per capita cost would be $15.54. If only the 8,000,000 idle were eliminated those remaining would have to pay $17.85 each. There are, however, from three to five dependents for each unemployed person, and deducting these from the number paying, those left would pay the $23.31 each.

Income tax payers in Wisconsin will have this cost brought directly to their attention, a bill passed by the Legislature having provided a surtax to raise relief funds. The additional levy for 1932 will double the 1931 normal tax.

With further classification we find that states—that is state governments—accounted for $264,782,000 of the indirect expenditures and about $96,500,000 of the direct costs, while municipalities, private agencies and individuals spent $76,857,000 indirectly and about $427,000,000 directly.

Taxpayer Carries the Load

The taxpayer probably wonders how much of the cost he pays through taxes and how much he, and the non-taxpayer, contribute voluntarily. It is impossible to make such an exact classification, but it is probable that about 95 per cent of the state expenditures, both direct and indirect, come from tax funds, and that practically all of the "made work" in the cities—composing a large proportion of the indirect costs—are from tax money.

Most of the direct costs in the cities represent private contributions, although some tax money was appropriated for this purpose.

The proportion of tax money is increasing steadily as it becomes more difficult to raise funds through private contribution, and state governments take a more direct interest in the relief problem. Full use of the new federal relief funds—if the figures of this survey are reasonably correct—would care adequately for emergency needs and put the entire relief burden up to state governments. Further taxation to enable the states to repay the federal loans appears inevitable.

By classifying the costs by sections of the country and by states, interesting social and economic problems are revealed. Other indirectly related circumstances may make it wise to modify certain conclusions drawn, but the fact remains that there has been a much larger proportion of unemployment and a much larger proportion of relief costs in industrial than in agricultural states.

Farm Areas Least Burdened

In the Southeast, mostly agricultural, the per capita cost for direct relief is 54 cents. In the Northeast, predominantly industrial, the per capita cost is $7.25. In the West as a whole the per capita cost is $1.07 and the East $4.80. In New England this per capita cost rises to $8.35, in Massachusetts it being $14, while in the middle West the per capita cost is $7.70. Wisconsin has the highest for the nation, $16.40.

The lowest per capita cost is 2 cents for North Carolina. That for New York State, the largest in population, is $8.90, and for Nevada, the smallest in population, $1.44.

This close relationship between low relief costs and agriculture, or rather lack of manufacturing industries, is seen also in unemployment figures issued in April, 1930, by the Department of Commerce, showing that the proportion of unemployed in strictly industrial states was 2.5, and that in agricultural states 1.5.

If the figures for such mining and lumbering states as Colorado, Montana, Arizona, Oregon and Washington are shifted to the industrial list—where they might be classified because of their dependency on manufacturing—the average for the industrial states would be still greater.

Ford for Happy Medium

In some states where there has been a conscious effort to develop new industries, or a natural evolution toward diversification, comparatively low costs have been recorded. Minnesota, for example, with its development of "the cow, the sow and the little red hen," has diversified agriculture and some manufacturing. Its per capita cost was $1.40, compared with the $16.40 of its neighbor, Wisconsin.

One might visualize, as a result of these facts, another swarming stream between city and country, this time, though, headed for the farm and its apparent advantages in time of economic stress.

Perhaps there is a happy medium, as Mr. Henry Ford suggests. Mr. Ford would have industrial workers, employed and unemployed, work vacant land, and would link agriculture and manufacturing more closely by applying chemical processes in such a way that farm products could be used more widely in manufacturing.

Direct charity not only is termed an undesirable method of relieving widespread unemployment, but is costly and often inefficient, overhead expenses being in some cases, it is charged, as much as 60 per cent. Losses also are suffered through fraud and misrepresentation outside the distribution structure.

Mr. Roger W. Babson, statistician, charges that "organized relief is benefiting the politician more than the distressed unemployed." A distinction is made between normal welfare work and widespread unemployment relief.

Work, Not Charity, Needed

This form of relief is condemned even by those who see no necessity or possibility for more permanent remedies, but who suggest, instead, temporary building programs and unemployment insurance. President Hoover, Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt of New York, Mr. Ford, Mr. Owen D. Young, Mr. William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor; Senator Robert F. Wagner (D.) of New York, Mr. Edward A. Filene of Boston, Mr. Silas H. Strawn of Chicago, and many others have expressed themselves pointedly in opposition to charity, although each has admitted the necessity for unusual emergency relief measures.

Mr. Babson, at the Silver Bay Institute recently, voiced the opinion of many when he said that "the United States is on the dole just as much as is England." It is pointed out that a large proportion of the money credited to relief in the United States has been in the form of direct charity, while England's dole is in reality a form of insurance to which the chief contributors are the state, the employer, and the employee.

The fact that direct charity lowers morale and tends to result in a lethargic attitude among many of those so helped is widely recognized. An authentic story is told of a man who went to considerable effort to find a job for a friend who had been out of work for some time and was drawing $15 a week from the local relief fund.

Instead of being elated, as would be expected, when told of the job, which was to pay him $18 a week, the friend explained that if he accepted the job he would lose the relief money, and so really would be working for only $3 a week.

Jobs Insurance Favored

There are many of the other kind, an example of which was the man who had been drawing $40 a month from the city and upon finding a job at $14 a week, joyfully notified the authorities that he would no longer need assistance and to give it to someone who did.

Unemployment insurance is generally favored, leaders differing, though, on the form. Mr. Hoover prefers a system set up by private industry and is opposed to government participation, while Governor Roosevelt favors a plan to which the state, the employer and the employee would contribute. Most of the witnesses appearing recently before the Senate committee examining this subject agreed that some such plan should be adopted.

Among those opposed to unemployment insurance is Mr. P. Tecumseh Sherman, New York attorney, who pointed out to the committee that France and Italy, the two industrial nations of Europe, "which rely least upon unemployment insurance, are suffering the least," while Great Britain and Germany, the states which have utilized this form of insurance to the greatest extent, "have thereby got themselves into serious trouble."

Comparing further the situation in the United States with that in Europe, we find that Britain, with a total expenditure during the past 2½ years of $1,165,000,000, with its population of 45,000,000 and with 3,000,000 unemployed, has a per capita cost distributed among those able to pay of about $27.

Falls Heavily in Germany

It is estimated in Germany that of every $17 a worker gets he pays out $1 for unemployment relief. The nation is expected to spend $710,000,000 in 1932 for relief of its 6,000,000 unemployed. Its population is 67,000,000.

In France about $20,000,000 has been allotted for the last nine months of this year, while about $11,200,000 was expended during the 1931-32 fiscal year. The number of unemployed is estimated at 305,000 while the nation's population is 40,000,000.

Italy, with a population of 42,000,000 has cared for its 1,000,000 unemployed through a system of insurance, by which only about one-quarter of those idle receive benefits, and through a huge construction program.

To get back to the United States and its own peculiar problems, appreciation of the need for some method of relief besides direct charity is found in such plans as that proposed by the Chamber of Commerce in Milwaukee, Wis. It is urged there that those employed be assured of their jobs if they in turn guarantee to buy certain amounts of commodities. It is pointed out that with this increase in buying the momentum given to manufacturing will lead to more jobs and benefit all.

More Men for Fewer Jobs

In Massachusetts, a plan is being worked out whereby available work will be apportioned in such a way that more men will be employed, but each for a shorter period. It is said that under this system, even though more money is not distributed as wages, more of it will find its way to the retailer and manufacturer and the welfare agencies will be relieved of part of their burden.

North Carolina, although its handling of the situation has been of a temporary nature, has frowned emphatically upon charity, its policy having been to require something in return for practically every cent spent for relief. Public works and construction of all kinds have been speeded up or "made" in an effort to increase jobs.

Where jobs cannot be made or found relief is "traded." Food, clothing, and even school books are given in trade either for some service or for some other article of value but of less use to the applicant. Encouragement of home gardens also has resulted in decreasing demands for food relief.

This system has been adopted, of course, in other regions, but its success in North Carolina is evidenced by the fact that it has spent only about $50,000 for direct relief.

Labor for 30-Hour Week

Of national scope, and of a more permanent nature, is the plan of the American Federation of Labor to institute a six-hour day and five-day week, for all of the nation's 48,000,000 workers normally employed.

In studying the financial problems involved in unemployment two indirectly related facts not actually classed as costs but nevertheless relevant, must be considered. One is the wage loss of $22,000,000 since 1928. Where is the money? Probably taking the place of that "money" which during the inflation period was represented merely by credit.

The other is that because of the rise in the purchasing power of money since 1928 debtors who contracted debts at that time and must pay them off now, have, according to William Trufant Foster, in the August Forum, lost about $80,000,000,000. The debts were contracted with a dollar equal in buying power to about $1.01 in terms of the normal dollar. They now must be paid in dollars worth about $1.67. Unemployment being almost synonymous with the trade recession, this startling figure assuredly has some place in the picture. With all of these facts in mind, the question now seems to be:

"Just what is the best permanent solution of this perplexing problem?"

Without Funds to Start With, Women Make Work for Jobless

Association Founded on Selfless Service Builds Up Morale of Girls Who Don't Want Charity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, July 25 — The far-reaching effect of an unselfish thought is emphasized here in the work of the Service Committee for Professional and Business Women, organized last winter on faith in the success of righteous activity and today expanding its service on the same basis.

The Service Committee, of which Mrs. John C. Martin is chairman, sprang out of the informal gatherings of a group of civicly minded women who discovered that there were many trained women in this city not only out of work but who had reached the end of their resources. These women were not to blame for their condition, the committee felt, and they did not want charity. What could be done about it?

Not having funds other than the amounts the members of the committee themselves could contribute, the committee found a way to "make" jobs, thus providing more than 600 weeks of work to women who otherwise would have been without an income.

At present, 71 women are working on this plan, which includes a 4½-day week, at $12, and a guarantee of 10 weeks' work. If at the end of that time the women have not found regular work, the period of "made" work may be extended, but it has been found that as many as 10 per cent of the workers find permanent positions through contacts they are able to make in the initial period.

Many of these women have dependents, so that the help given a few reacts to the benefit of many. This help is far more than the actual $12 a week, according to Miss B. Dorothy Morgan, special worker for the committee, for it aids in maintaining the woman's morale as a self-supporting individual.

"Sometimes I don't recognize a girl when she returns at the end of the 10-week period," Miss Morgan said. "She is happier, more self-reliant."

The teachers' association here, a local branch of the national organization, is furnishing funds to take care of those of their profession who need it. The women's clubs, too, have been generous in contributions, Miss Morgan said.

Coöperating with 20 social, welfare and other agencies here, the service committee feels that it is doing a double service by furnishing workers for worthy causes, while at the same time furnishing the workers with work. Rooms have been found for many girls, who return some service by way of rent. Clothing, also, is supplied to many. And special workers advise each girl on how to make the most out of her income.

Nation, States, Cities Give Generously in U.S.

(Continued from Preceding Page)

past year, and probably a like amount for the two years previous. Public works projects have helped considerably in this city.

TEXAS
Population 5,824,715

Texas, the largest State, but sparsely populated and occupied chiefly with agriculture, has spent directly less than $600,000 for relief of conditions due to unemployment, although about $54,000,000 has been expended on needed road and building construction work. Also a total of $4,923,000 in city bonds has been voted during the past nine months, designed partly for indirect relief work.

In Austin the community chest has been of the same amount for several years. Houston spent more than $150,000 for relief in 1931 and for 1932 expenditures will be about $300,000, it is estimated.

San Antonio reports relief expenditures during the past winter of about $275,000. Harris County spent about $50,000 more in public works in 1931 than in 1930.

UTAH
Population 507,847

Utah, typical of the sparsely populated mountain states, has spent less than $600,000 directly for unemployment relief. About $1,250,000, however, has gone for "made work." These figures do not include unrecorded amounts distributed by churches, other private agencies and individuals.

Salt Lake City, Salt Lake County, the City of Ogden and Carbon County, the three centers where unemployment has been most serious, have accounted for the bulk of the total expenditure. Salt Lake County has spent approximately $76,000 in direct relief. The Salt Lake City community chest budget was $281,000 for the year ending June 1, 1932, part of which went for normal welfare and charity work.

The Mormon Church distributed a total of $225,000 for unemployment relief during the past year. The City of Ogden has spent about $120,000, and Carbon County about $12,900. The largest item in the "made work" projects is a storm sewer project in Salt Lake City costing $600,000.

VERMONT
Population 359,611

Vermont, though agricultural, like other such areas in the East has felt the unemployment problem a little more in proportion to its population than the farming states of the West. It is estimated that about $2,000,000 has been spent in relief activities. This cost, however, is not as much of an increase over expenditures before 1929 as is the case in most other states.

In 1928 the poor department expenses of towns and cities totaled $454,000, and in 1931 had jumped only to $816,000. In addition, it is estimated that $100,000 has been distributed by private agencies and individuals. The State has made no appropriations, nor carried on any "made-work" projects, but has done some extra winter work to provide jobs.

Much idleness has been remedied in the towns by operating on the "stagger" system, so that all receive at least a few days' work.

VIRGINIA
Population 2,421,851

Few figures are available on unemployment costs in Virginia, there having been no direct state appropriations and no central agency for tabulation of local expenditures. It is estimated, however, that a little more than $1,000,000 has been expended in direct and indirect relief.

Though the State includes some industry in such cities as Norfolk and Richmond, it is chiefly agricultural, and with the exception of the few large cities relief activities have been negligible.

The State borrowed $1,000,000 to speed up road work in order to provide more jobs, but does not consider this "made work." Private agencies and individuals have accounted for most of the cash expenditures.

WASHINGTON
Population 1,563,396

Washington has experienced unemployment only to the extent of its lumber and other diversified industries, and has spent only about $2,000,000 in direct relief, although about $2,200,000 has gone for "made work" of a more or less constructive nature.

The larger cities, with county aid, have spent about $1,300,000 for direct relief and $440,000 for indirect relief, while in them about $500,000 has been distributed by civic and private charities. With the amounts estimated for smaller city expenditures the total would reach about $2,000,000.

Considerable volunteer effort has been expended in finding jobs and in giving relief. The State Highway Department has spent an emergency appropriation of $1,270,000 on road work, which otherwise would have been delayed, and $600,000 in idle funds also has gone for day labor used in place of machinery on certain jobs.

WEST VIRGINIA
Population 1,729,205

West Virginia, with its population largely on farms and towns of relatively small size, has experienced little unemployment except in the coal regions of the North and South. It is estimated that about $800,000 has been spent for direct relief, and, although about $16,000,000 has been spent in construction, but little of this can fairly be classified as "made work."

County poor relief budgets, which in normal times total about $500,000 each year, for the past two years have increased to a total of $600,000 annually. Not more than $200,000 is expended each year by the 10 largest cities combined, and the total raised by private agencies during the past two years is estimated at about $400,000.

The State has accounted for about $12,000,000 of the so-called "made work" and the counties for $4,000,000. Several thousands have been spent indirectly for food and clothing.

WISCONSIN
Population 2,939,006

Wisconsin, although occupied largely in farming, is in an industrial section and includes a number of large cities in which expenditures for relief have added appreciably to the State's total. It is estimated that close to $45,000,000 has been spent for direct relief in the State during 1930, 1931, and so far this year.

The Legislature last winter voted a fund of $6,000,000, about $3,000,000 of which has so far been alloted. The State also has spent about $5,800,000 for special construction work, which, however, is considered less for relief than $2,353,187 spent by cities for "made work" in 1931. Cities, towns and counties have accounted for about $42,000,000 in direct relief.

In the five-month period ending June 1, 1932, the Milwaukee County aid department alone spent more than $3,000,000 for relief. From funds raised through the new special taxation plan the State is allotted $500,000 for employment of idle men in state forests. Madison spent about $225,000 for "made work" in 1931 and will have expended about the same amount this year.

Private agencies and individual contributions accounted for the remainder of the total.

WYOMING
Population 225,565

With most of its small population living off the land or raising cattle, Wyoming has found it necessary to spend less than $150,000 for direct unemployment relief. Probably several times this amount, however, has been distributed in donations of food and other forms of aid in kind.

Employees of the State have donated a total of about $8000 for relief and are giving from their salaries now at the rate of about $6000 a month. The Red Cross has handled much of the general charitable activities. Expenditures in Cheyenne for the past two and a half years totaled about $20,000

Considerable "made work" has been promoted by city and county governments and public and private agencies.

PERU CLOSES COLLEGE

LIMA, Peru, July 25 (By U. P.)—The Government Friday closed the University and the National College at Trujillo, charging that students of both establishments had participated in the recent Communist rebellion there.

ITALY UTILIZES DOUBLE RELIEF PLAN; NO DOLE

Works Partially Through Insurance, Partly by Public Construction

Special from Monitor Bureau

ROME—Unemployment relief in Italy is conducted partially through a system of insurance and partially through a program of public works, there being no direct dole. The insurance benefits, however, have not yet extended to agricultural workers, who account for a large percentage of the total.

Those entitled to insurance benefits must have had six months' consecutive employment, and must have paid at least 24 fortnightly premiums, which entitles them to an allowance for only 90 days, that may be extended to 180 days if they have paid 36 fortnightly contributions.

The insurance money paid to the unemployed is very small, being 3 lire 75 centimes (about 20 cents) per man per day, 2 lire 50 centimes for a woman and 1 lira 25 centimes for a youth, no account being taken of the number of dependents an unemployed may have in his family.

Although Italy, being primarily an agricultural country, has less unemployment than many other nations, unemployment has now become a serious problem. Only about one-quarter of the unemployed draw the very limited insurance benefits provided by Italian law, with the result that there are today about 700,000 persons who must be looked after in some other way.

Fascists Oppose Dole

The Fascist Government is decidedly opposed to the dole or to any form of direct state subsidies to the unemployed. The Italian system of dealing with much of the unemployment consists in carrying out vast programs of public works, whose main object is to provide work to the largest possible number of people. These works are undertaken by the Government, the provinces and the municipalities in all parts of Italy.

In the current financial year more than 3,000,000,000 lire (about $107,000,000) have been spent on public works giving direct employment to 300,000 or more men. The coming financial year provides a similar amount for such purposes, while an additional 1,000,000 lire was allocated last April for public works to combat unemployment.

This policy of the Italian Government has found many critics who consider it as a too heavy burden for the state, and, therefore, uneconomic. The reclamation of hundreds of thousands of acres of marshy lands, irrigation works to combat recurrent periods of drought, the construction of aqueducts and the drainage of towns, the improvement of roads and communications in the south and the islands, new school buildings, the general improvement of housing and sanitary conditions in backward provinces, the full utilization of Italy's "white coal" to provide the cheap power needed for agriculture and industrial development—all these works satisfy real and urgent needs.

Develop Real Wealth

By satisfying these wants the real wealth of the country is being effectively and substantially increased, and the decision to carry out the work at a time when it can be of special social value by absorbing the unemployed is therefore no waste of public money but a sound and timely investment and one which safeguards social peace.

A great voluntary effort is also being made by various syndicates of employers and workers to alleviate the suffering caused by unemployment, thus giving effect to the ruling laid down in the Fascist Labor Law which requires syndical organizations not to limit their activities to questions of wages and conditions of labor but to act also as provident and educational organizations.

In the industrial centers the workers are contributing generously to the relief funds, generally to the extent of one hour's work a month, while the employers are setting aside for this purpose a certain percentage on wages paid or receipts cashed.

Overtime is Minimized

Measures have also been taken to curtail overtime and introduce "turns" of work so as to increase the number of the employed. Employers, moreover, have been requested to discharge all workers who are either drawing a civil pension or who have other means of living so as to make room for those completely out of work.

Similarly, in engaging new workers, they have been urged to give preference to men, especially those with large families. They have also been recommended to give their employees their yearly vacation during the winter months, so that if they have to engage special men to do the work of the absent, this will benefit the unemployed during the difficult winter period.

At the end of May there were in Italy 968,456 unemployed, not including short-times, whose number cannot be estimated with precision as no registers are kept. The largest number of unemployed in any single region is in Lombardy, which is Italy's most important industrial center.

The year's peak, and, indeed, the highest figure yet recorded in Italy, was reached in February with 1,147,945 jobless. Since February unemployment began to decrease, the figures for March and April being respectively 1,053,016 and 1,000,925. This decrease is due to the usual seasonal influences and to the resumption of agricultural work.

Billions in Europe Donated for Relief

(Continued from Page 1)

There are, however, political as well as administrative difficulties in the way of the effective differentiation which seems desirable.

Other criticism of the fund is more sectional. It is concerned chiefly with whether the rates of relief are inadequate or excessive, and whether the qualifications for receiving help are too lax or too severe. Also a few cases of maldistribution have been brought to light.

Relief in Germany Involves a Fifth Of Entire Population

Special from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN—Every time a German gets $17, he must pay $1 of it to support the nation's unemployed.

That is the meaning of the dole in Germany. It is the essential fact which remains after all the statistics and the complexities of the German unemployment subsidy system are swept aside.

For Germany today is paying approximately 6 per cent of its annual income in pittances for those who cannot find work. Government statisticians, summarizing the total unemployed and those dependent upon them, together with those receiving pensions, compute that nearly one-fifth of Germany's 64,000,000 people are existing on some form of public subsidy.

Crisis Benefits Instituted

Germany's problem has long since passed the point where unemployment insurance alone provides for it. The Government and the states unite in contributions under so-called "crisis" benefits to extend further the period during which unemployment benefits can be received.

When a man has been out of work so long that he is entitled to payments from neither of these two classes, he receives funds through the municipal welfare provisions.

Thus, for 1932, it is estimated that the total unemployment burden on Germany will be approximately 3,300,000,000 marks ($710,000,000 at 23.70).

Unemployment, which attained a peak of 6,129,173 on March 15, 1932, had declined to 5,569,000 on June 15, 1932. The Government attributes a major part of the reduction to seasonal causes.

Doubled Since 1929

The present figure is approximately double what it was in 1929 and compares with a total unemployed of 467,000 on Dec. 31, 1913.

Recently the von Papen Cabinet reduced the dole rates. It was faced with declining revenues and the fact that the unemployment burden was becoming heavier and heavier upon the cities—for as the number of unemployed has gained, the heaviest proportion of the burden has fallen upon the municipal welfare classification.

Unemployed insurance rates range from 6 marks to 27.90 marks a week. The difference depends upon the wage the person would draw in his trade, the number of dependents and the city in which he lives.

Thus a single man, drawing the minimum dole of 6 marks in a small rural city where living costs are low, would receive 8.40 marks a week in Berlin.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House Saturday and Sunday were the following:

SATURDAY

Frances M. Bishop, Detroit, Mich.
Miss Vienna M. Race, Cleveland, Ohio.
Mrs. Carl S. Stetson, Elyria, Ohio.
Miss Elizabeth Warren, Berea, Ohio.
Miss Ethel S. Dean, Columbus, Ohio.
Miss Bertha J. Guyler, Akron, Ohio.
Miss Amelia Smith, Cleveland, Ohio.
Miss Evelyn Keim, Cleveland, Ohio.
Mrs. Mary B. Belding, Canton, Ohio.
Miss Brenda Conn, Zanesville, Ohio.
Miss Vera Conn, Zanesville, Ohio.
Miss Alberta Bond, Newcomerstown, Ohio
F. L. Bixler, New Philadelphia, Ohio.
Mrs. Carroll Knowles, Hartford, Conn.
Miss Sarah E. Mason, Providence, R. I.
Lucy M. Cornell, Cleveland, Ohio.
Miss Edna O'Dell, Detroit, Mich.
George O'Dell, Detroit, Mich.
Mrs. Lena F. Stedman, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mrs. Lena C. Wedlock, Jacksonville, Fla.
Mrs. Dorothy Kuemmin, Kansas City, Mo.
A. J. Kuemmin, Kansas City, Mo.
Mrs. Inga C. Dunn, Tacoma, Wash.
Mrs. Kenneth Lapham, Royal Oak, Mich.
Kenneth Lapham, Royal Oak, Mich.
Mabel Hutchings, San Francisco, Calif.
Ruth Dunbar, San Francisco, Calif.
Margaret Ricks, Rocky Mount, N. C.
Elisabeth S. Hyman, Rocky Mount, N. C.
Emma A. Reynolds, Whittier, Calif.
Ernest D. Engel, Seattle, Wash.

SUNDAY

Laura B. Massey, Larchmont, N. Y.
William G. Massey, Larchmont, N. Y.
Miss Bertha Eastman, Manchester, N. H.
Thomas E. Newcomb, New York, N. Y.
Marie Newcomb, New York, N. Y.
Ethel W. Bolgiano, Baltimore, Md.
Elizabeth Weslon, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Ida Shafer, Brookline, Mass.
Charlotte M. Hudson, Patchogue, L. I., N. Y.
Florence M. Koerner, Patchogue, L. I., N. Y.
John W. Koerner, Patchogue, N. Y.
Elizabeth Sharp, Philadelphia, Penna.
Mary I. Wright, Larchmont, N. Y.
Mrs. H. E. Rumrill, Springfield, Mass.
Mrs. Marion A. Wickman, Springfield, Mass
Mrs. M Jennie Houseman, Menlo Park, Calif
Abner L. Houseman, Menlo Park, Calif.
Rosalind Florens, New York, N. Y.
Marion Smith, New York, N. Y.
Marian Finch, Oxford, Ohio.
Ethyl Ross, Cleveland, Ohio.
A. D. Lees, Lakeport, Calif.
Russell D. Squire, Cleveland, Ohio.
Dorothy McLeod, Madison, S. D.
Mrs. J. D. McLeod, Madison, S. D.
Clara E. Hawk, Sutton, Neb.
George D. Zirker, Lakewood, Ohio.
John A. Campbell, West Roxbury, Mass.
Gertrude S. Campbell, West Roxbury, Mass.

PLAN ADVISES JOBS FOR ANTI-HOARDERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 25—A plan to revive business by guaranteeing jobs to those now employed throughout the country in return for their definite commitments to continue normal buying, has been put forth by the Milwaukee Association of Commerce and is attracting interest from national leaders.

Its aim in brief is to restore confidence in the purchasing public by removing fear of the future, and to furnish established quotas on which manufacturers would have a firm foundation to start production with assurance of sales.

LEGION IN HONOLULU TO HELP MAKE JOBS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU — Late this summer Honolulu Post No. 1 of the American Legion will start a drive to raise $300,000 for the development of a waterfront park here to relieve unemployment.

FRANCE ALLOTS $139,000,000 FOR PUBLIC WORKS

Also Contributes $16,000,000 to Local Funds for Direct Relief

Special from Monitor Bureau

PARIS—France, affected last and, so far, least by the economic stress, is this year for the first time beginning to concern itself seriously with the question of unemployment relief.

An allotment of 400,000,000 francs ($16,000,000 at 25) has been provided in the national budget for the last nine months of 1932 as the state's contribution to local funds for direct relief which will themselves probably total well over 100,000,000 francs. At the same time a program of public works amounting to 3,476,000,000 francs ($139,000,000 at 25) has also been approved.

How much of this national reconstruction program, for which the state is to pay two-thirds and local authorities the remaining third through a loan fund placed at their disposal, will actually be undertaken during 1932 can only be surmised, but it will doubtless fall considerably short of the whole amount.

On the other hand it is probable that direct contributions, in the form of unemployment pay—alias a dole—by both state and local governments will considerably exceed these estimates.

Relief on Local Basis

Possessing no unemployment insurance scheme and no national relief agency and recognizing officially only some 300,000 registered workless who constitute considerably less than a third of the total number of unemployed, France last year spent in all something like 280,000,000 francs for the direct relief of these unemployed, while indirect expenditures in the form of public works designed to relieve the workless were on the whole negligible.

Thus for the fiscal year April, 1931, to March, 1932, France expended little more than $11,200,000 for unemployment relief. Prior to that time unemployment relief did not present a serious problem, and in fact it was only in the last few months of 1931 that the jobless figures and the demands for relief reached anything like disquieting proportions. The peak—305,000—was reached March 19, 1932, but has since declined steadily.

The reasons for this are to be found, first, the trade slump, for various causes, did not really affect France until the middle of 1930; and second, because of the predominantly agricultural nature of the country. More than half the population still gains its livelihood from the soil. Also, the Frenchman is a thrifty person and will therefore live for a long time on the hoarded contents of his stocking before he will register for unemployment pay.

Under Strict Control

Even when he does, he is not sure of assistance, for the control is very strict, being done entirely through local funds—though these are aided by the state—and when he finally receives pay it is relatively small. A family of four, for instance, would receive at most about 22 francs 50 centimes a day.

Thus, the number of unemployed receiving aid on June 25, the last date for which figures were available, was only 232,371, although reliable estimates place the total unemployed in France at slightly more than 1,000,000, and the part-time workers at nearly three times that number.

This unemployment is concentrated in the industrial centers, Paris and its suburbs alone accounting for 124,729 of the registered unemployed—much more than half, though the district contains only a tenth of the total population. The capital in the calender year 1931 spent some 104,243,000 francs for unemployment pay—of which the state donated 42,347,000 francs, the Department of the Seine (or county) 34,037,000, the town 20,864,000 and the suburban municipalities 7,994,000. For 1932 it expects to pay out about 180,000,000 francs for direct relief, of which the state is expected to donate approximately half, and has a program of public works costing in all some 1,700,000,000 francs, which is expected to give work to about 15,000 people.

Less Than the Paris Fund

Figures are not obtainable for the other communes, but they would total in all something less than the Paris fund, and a greater portion of their money would come from the state.

Radical modifications in the French official attitude toward unemployment are imminent. In the past the policy has been rather to gloss over and leave in charitable obscurity the facts about the unemployment situation in France. The new Government's leftward sympathies, however, will certainly be manifested in a more generous policy of unemployment aid.

The first step in this direction was taken in June when a decree was published abolishing the 180-day limit on unemployment pay. Henceforth jobless persons entitled to assistance will receive it as long as they are without work.

The Government has also intimated that it favors extension of unemployment aid to the part-time employed—those working not more than three days a week, and also to the very numerous class of artisans, small merchants and "intellectuals and other workers difficult to classify."

SAN FRANCISCO SEEKS $6,500,000 FOR RELIEF

Special from Monitor Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, July 25—A bond issue for $6,500,000 to feed the unemployed of this city will be voted on by citizens here Aug. 30.

At present, according to officials in charge of relief, San Francisco is providing food for approximately 9200 families, representing close to 40,000 persons.

INVADERS WIN HENLEY HONORS

U. S. Crews Practically Sweep Welland Canal—Club From Buffalo Leads

ROYAL CANADIAN HENLEY CLUB STANDING

Club	1st	2d	3d	Pts
Westsides, Buffalo	7	3	1	28
Argonauts	2	10	0	26
Detroit	2	4	4	18
Dons, Toronto	4	1	3	17
Leanders, Hamilton	2	4	0	14
Princeton University	3	0	0	9
Lachine, Montreal	1	0	2	5
St. Catharines	1	0	1	4
Vancouver	1	0	0	3
Wyandottes	1	0	0	3
Brockville	0	0	2	2
University of Toronto	0	0	2	2
Mic Macs, Halifax	0	0	1	1

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. CATHARINES, Ont., July 25—Crews from the United States practically swept the waters of the old Welland Canal on Saturday, the third and final day of the fiftieth annual Royal Canadian Henley, scoring the biggest victory for invading crews in the history of the regatta. Detroit captured the Hanlan Memorial trophy for the senior eights, Westsides of Buffalo won both the senior fours with coxswain and without coxswain. Winthrop Rutherford Jr., Princeton University graduate, who on Thursday won the quarter-mile dash, came through with a victory in the senior singles and teamed up with his brother, J. P., to win the doubles.

Westsides led in the club standing with 28 points, scoring a total of seven victories in the three days. Argonauts of Toronto were second with 26, but these were composed largely of 10 seconds. Dons of Toronto had the second largest number of victories with four, with the Rutherfords accounting for three titles. Winthrop Rutherford is the first to score a triple triumph here for many years.

Detroit won the senior eights easily, taking the lead at the start and finishing three lengths in front of the Hamilton Leanders, while University of Toronto were third. Wyandottes were disqualified for fouling the university crew.

The two Rutherford victories on the closing day were decisive ones. Winthrop Rutherford won from three Canadians by a big margin and in the doubles he and his brother were 10 lengths in front of the second pair.

The best race of the day, as far as competition is concerned, was in the 140-pound senior eights with Lachine edging out Buffalo West Sides by a few feet and Detroit just a shade behind. The lead changed several times down the mile 550-yard course and it was doubtful which crew would be in the sprint to the gun. The summary:

Championship Singles Final—Won by Winthrop Rutherford Jr., Princeton University; R. R. McMillan, Argonauts, Toronto, second; C. L. Stark, Lachine, Montreal, third; J. Durnan, Dons, Toronto, fourth. Time—8m. 25s.

140-Pound Senior Singles—Won by E. Whelpton, Leanders; F. Burns, Argonauts, second; J. Reed, Dons, third. Time—8m. 29 2-5s.

Senior Doubles—Won by Princeton University; Leanders, second; Detroit, third. Time—7m. 49 3-5s.

Senior Fours Final—Won by West Side, Buffalo; Argos, Toronto, second; Detroit, third; Leanders, Hamilton, fourth. Time—7m. 40s.

140-Pound Senior Fours Final—Won by West Side, Buffalo; Argonauts, second; Detroit, third. Time—7m. 50s.

150-Pound Senior Fours Final—Won by Dons, Toronto; West Sides, Buffalo, second. Time—7m. 59s.

High School Fours, Final—Won by Toronto Bloor St. Collegiate; Brockville Collegiate, second; Hamilton Collegiate, third. Time—4m. 32s.

Senior Eights, Final—Won by Detroit; Leanders, second; University of Toronto, third; Wyandottes disqualified. Time—4m. 38s.

150-Pound Senior Eights, Final—Won by West Sides, Buffalo; Wyandottes, second; Detroit, third; St. Catharines, fourth. Time—7m. 11 4-5s.

140-Pound Senior Eights—Won by Lachine, Montreal; West Sides, Buffalo, second; Detroit, third. Time—7m. 4 1-5s.

High School Eights, Final—Won by Toronto Bloor St. Collegiate; Toronto Western Technical, second; Brockville C. I., third; Hamilton Westdale C. I., fourth. Time—5m. 18s.

Tilden Advances To Third Round

CHICAGO, July 25 (AP) — William T. Tilden 2d moved to the third round of the professional singles tennis championships yesterday, sweeping aside Phil Bagby of Kansas City, 6—3, 6—2, 6—2, at the South Shore Country Club. Tilden did not extend himself, apparently holding back for the more strenuous competition to come. Other seeded stars went through first-round matches without upsets.

Karel Kozeluh of Czechoslovakia bowed himself into the tournament with a quick 6—1, 6—1, 6—0 victory over Rudolph Noble of Forest Hills, N. Y., and Vincent Richards, three-time winner of the title, defeated Robert Murray of New York, 6—4, 6—3, 6—2.

Hans Nusslein, young German player, outclassed Paul Bennett, former Canadian Davis Cup star, 6—0, 6—1, 6—1, while Arthur Rudolph, Hartford, Conn., eliminated Louis Volpe Jr., of Lake Forest, Ill., 6—0, 5—7, 2—6, 6—1, 6—4, in the closest match of the day.

FRENCH SELECT BRUGNON

PARIS, July 25 (AP)—After two hours of discussion, the French tennis federation yesterday announced the team of Henri Cochet, Jean Borotra, Jacques Brugnon and Christian Boussus would represent France in the Davis Cup challenge round against the United States this week-end. Brugnon to the last insisted he was not capable of winning a singles match and advised the federation to choose a younger man, but in the end he was drafted. The exact lineup of the team will not be decided until the day of the draw, probably Thursday. J. René Lacoste, one of the original "Three Musketeers" who won the cup from America at Philadelphia in 1927, is definitely out. There was much speculation whether Wilmer L. Allison Jr. would replace Francis X. Shields in singles for the United States, but B. S. Prentice, non-playing captain of the invading squad, said he would not decide until the day of the draw.

L. A. A. C. TEAM SELECTED

PASADENA, Calif., July 25 (AP)—By defeating the Illinois Athletic Club star seven, 5 to 2, the Los Angeles Athletic Club water-polo team Saturday won the right to represent the United States in the Olympic Games next week. It was the third straight victory for the L. A. A. C. team, which turned in one-sided triumphs over the Hollywood A. C. and the New York A. C., only other entrants.

MISS WATTLES WINS IN NEW YORK

UTICA, N. Y., July 25 (AP)—Peggy Wattles of Buffalo defeated Frances Snyder of Rye, N. Y., 7 and 6, to take the 1932 New York State women's golf championship here Saturday afternoon. Miss Snyder conceded the match when the two contestants halved the thirteenth hole with Miss Wattles 7 up.

World Record For Japanese Star

By the Associated Press

Los Angeles, July 25

MASAJI KIYOKAWA, Japanese backstroke star, bettered the world's record for 100 meters yesterday by swimming the distance in 1m. 9.2s. Kiyokawa's performance was the outstanding event of a Japanese tryout at the Olympic Stadium.

SUTTER BEATS KEITH GLEDHILL

Wins Crescent-Hamilton Singles Tennis—Mangin-Bell Win in Doubles

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HUNTINGTON, N. Y., July 25—Clifford S. Sutter of New Orleans, La., won the initial invitation lawn tennis tournament singles of the Crescent Athletic-Hamilton Club, on its new grass courts yesterday, when he defeated Keith Gledhill of Santa Barbara, Calif., in the final round yesterday afternoon, in the easiest possible fashion, 6—2, 6—1, 6—1, in 51 minutes, after both had come through the semifinals on Saturday, after much harder struggles. Sutter disposed of Wilbur F. Coen Jr. of Kansas City, Mo., 6—4, 6—3, 6—4, while Gledhill caused great surprise by defeating Gregory S. Mangin of Newark, N. J., who had been regarded as a likely winner, in a four-set match, 6—4, 6—2, 4—6, 6—4.

In the doubles, the reassembled team of R. Berkeley Bell and Mangin, together for the first time this year, came through to take the doubles, though they had a hard struggle in the final round against J. Gilbert Hall and Fritz Mercur, winning after two and one-half hours of play by the score of 10—8, 3—6, 8—6, 11—9. In the semifinals, both teams had also had hard battles, the winners having disposed of Coen and Joseph G. Coughlin, 8—6, 4—6, 9—7, 6—4; while Hall and Mercur defeated David N. Jones and Richard T. Murphy, 6—4, 6—4, 5—7, 7—5.

Gledhill was brilliant in his match against the Wimbledon star on Saturday, but his service deserted him utterly in the final round, and with seven double faults, and only an occasional first service, he dropped five games in a row in each of the first two sets, and won the third game of the final set. Sutter played his usual steady game on both occasions, but lacked opposition. The summary:

CRESCENT ATHLETIC-HAMILTON CLUB INVITATION TENNIS TOURNAMENT

MEN'S SINGLES—Semifinal

Keith Gledhill, Santa Barbara, Calif., defeated Gregory S. Mangin, Newark, N. J., 6—4, 6—2, 4—6, 6—4.

Clifford S. Sutter, New Orleans, La., defeated Wilbur F. Coen Jr., Kansas City, Mo., 6—4, 6—3, 6—4.

Final

Sutter defeated Gledhill, 6—2, 6—1, 6—1.

MEN'S DOUBLES—Semifinal

J. Gilbert Hall and Fritz Mercur defeated David N. Jones and Richard T. Murphy, 6—4, 6—4, 5—7, 7—5.

Gregory S. Mangin and R. Berkeley Bell defeated Wilbur F. Coen Jr. and Joseph Coughlin, 8—6, 4—6, 9—7, 6—4.

Final

Mangin and Bell defeated Hall and Mercur, 10—8, 3—6, 8—6, 11—9.

CUP YACHTS DIVIDE RACES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MARBLEHEAD, Mass., July 25—The America Cup defender Vanitie and the cup candidate Weetamoe, met in a couple of races Saturday and Sunday under the auspices of the Corinthian Yacht Club, and at the end of the series honors were easy. Weetamoe winning Saturday's event and Vanitie taking Sunday's. Saturday's race was over a 24-mile triangular course and the big Class J sloop owned by Frederick H. Prince of Boston, got away to a perfect start with Harold S. Vanderbilt at the helm and, without the aid of her time allowance, defeated Gerard B. Lambert's yacht by 2m. 20s. Sailing over the same course Sunday under a moderate breeze, Vanitie won by 3m. 20s. actual time, or 37 seconds corrected time, Weetamoe receiving a handicap of 2m. 55s.

WINS MAINE TRAPSHOOTING

DOVER-FOXCROFT, Me., July 25 (AP)—W. N. Seavey, Lovell sharpshooter, won the singles trapshooting championship for the fourth consecutive year at the Maine state tournament Saturday, with a score of 196 targets broken out of a possible 200. Seavey also carried off two trophies for the all-around state championship. In addition he bid high for the doubles title, but lost in a shoot-off with F. K. Cole of Dover-Foxcroft after both scored 87 out of 100 birds. W. W. Woodbury, Brunswick, was high gun of the professionals, with a score of 196 out of 200. His unbroken string of 142 targets before missing was the highest of the tourney.

CONNECTICUT CHAMPION WINS

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., July 25 (AP)—Robert Grant of Wethersfield, State amateur champion, defeated Spencer Brainard, Pine Orchard southpaw, 4 and 3, to capture the championship in the tenth annual invitation tournament of the Brooklawn Country Club Saturday. Grant, shooting the same steady golf he displayed throughout the tournament, went 4 up on the eleventh hole and then halved the next four holes to end the match on the fifteenth green.

SOCCER WON BY TORONTO

TORONTO, Ont., July 25 (Canadian Press)—Impressive in the form that carried them to the Quebec soccer championship, the Montreal Blue Bonnets Saturday won the second game of a two-game series with Toronto Scottish, 3 to 2, but lost the Eastern Canada Connaught Cup final, 7 goals to 11. The Scottish won the first game, 5 to 1, on Thursday, and will meet the survivors of the Manitoba-British Columbia series in the Dominion final, starting here next week.

TAKES VERMONT GOLF TITLE

MANCHESTER, Vt., July 25 (AP)—H. Law Weatherwax of Albany, N. Y., and Manchester defeated T. Colwell Thomas of Troy, N. Y., and Bennington, Vt., 3 and 2, in the 36-hole final of the Vermont State golf championship Saturday. They were all square at the eighteenth, but Weatherwax, with four birdies on the last 16, surged out in front.

PARKER IS NET WINNER

ASHEVILLE, N. C., July 25 (AP)—Frank Parker of Milwaukee won the singles championship of the North Carolina open tennis tournament at the Biltmore Forest Country Club Saturday by defeating Teddy Burwell of Charlotte, in straight sets, 6—3, 6—3, 8—6.

PAR GOLF FOR TITLE

NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 25 (AP)—Shooting par golf all the way, Emmett Spicer of Memphis Saturday won the Tennessee State golf championship by defeating A. P. "Polly" Boyd of Chattanooga, 10 and 8, in the 36-hole final.

VIRGINIA OPEN TENNIS PLAY

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va., July 25 (AP)—Left-handed Eddie Jacobs of Baltimore won the West Virginia open singles tennis title Saturday from Paul Kunkel of Cincinnati, 6—3, 6—2, 4—6, 6—3.

WINS PROVINCIAL TITLE

WINNIPEG, Man., July 25 (Canadian Press)—Bobby Reith, 17-year-old Manitoba open golf champion, Saturday won the provincial amateur title by his defeat of Alex Weir, 7 and 6.

GOMEZ BESTS 'LEFTY' GROVE

Two Stars Meet in Yankee Stadium—A. L. Race Unchanged

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P. C.
New York	55	29	.691
Cleveland	55	39	.585
Philadelphia	56	41	.577
Washington	53	42	.558
Detroit	50	42	.543
St. Louis	42	51	.452
Chicago	31	60	.341
Boston	22	70	.239

RESULTS JULY 23

New York 4, Boston 3 (15 innings).
New York 5, Boston 4.
Washington 6, Philadelphia 5.
Chicago 8, Cleveland 5 (12 innings).
St. Louis 5, Detroit 1.
Detroit 9, St. Louis 4.

RESULTS JULY 24

Washington 12, Boston 6.
New York 9, Philadelphia 3.
Cleveland 9, Chicago 7.
Cleveland 9, Chicago 6.
Detroit 6, St. Louis 2.
St. Louis 10, Detroit 7.

Last week, all eight American League clubs held their places in the 1932 pennant race without being disturbed. This fact takes away much of the interest in the junior circuit battle, yet the '32 season is far from over and fans can expect more and more rivalry as the weeks slide by. Speaking of rivalry recalls that yesterday in Yankee Stadium two of the outstanding pitchers in baseball, Vernon Gomez and Bob "Lefty" Grove, met in a duel.

The game started off as was expected, with both pitchers keeping their slates clean in the first inning. In the second and third, however, the Yankees found Grove for three runs and much of the "duel" was lost. In the seventh, the Yanks pounded out six runs, nearly driving Grove out of the box. The Athletics could not touch Gomez until the ninth, when an error helped them to three runs. It was victory No. 17 for Gomez this season. He has lost only four games.

Many disputes have arisen as to which pitcher, Gomez or Grove, is actually the greatest. Sunday's game, however, cannot be used as a judge. In two years, the New York star has beaten the A's nine times in 10 starts, which proves that in some way he "has their number." On the other hand, Grove has never been very successful against the Yanks, despite the fact that he is nearly unbeatable, when right, against all other American League clubs. For this reason it would not be fair to compare the two stars by this game alone. They are both among the greatest and it seems only a matter of opinion as to which one has the edge.

The Yankees are still far ahead in their quest for the 1932 pennant, 10 games to be exact. Cleveland and the Athletics follow close together, yet there seems only a remote chance for them to overtake the leaders. That chance is there, however, and it may be accepted.

WASHINGTON CANOE CLUB TITLE WINNER

UNITED STATES CANOE CLUB CHAMPIONSHIP

Washington C. C., Washington	44
Potomac B. C., Washington	27
Cacawa C. C., Philadelphia	26
Pendleton C. C., New York	16
Knickerbocker C. C., New York	13
Wanda C. C., Edgewater, N. J.	10
Samoset C. C., West Roxbury, Mass.	9
Inwood C. C., New York	7
Crescent C. C., Waltham, Mass.	4
Nite Owls C. C., West Roxbury, Mass.	3
Red Feather C. C., Hackensack, N. J.	1
Omicron Delta C. A., Waltham, Mass.	1

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 25—The Washington Canoe Club of this city won the United States canoe club championship here yesterday by scoring 44 points in the title regatta held on Washington Channel. This was 17 points more than were scored by the Potomac Boat Club, also of this city, which finished in second place. Cacawa Canoe Club of Philadelphia put up a great battle for second place, scoring 26 points. Pendleton Canoe Club, which held the championship in 1930 and 1931, placed fourth with 16 points.

Harry T. Knight Jr., veteran Washington canoeist, figured in two championship titles. He won the senior single blade title by more than two canoe lengths over Edward McManus of the Inwood Canoe Club of New York City, while William Gaehlor of the Pendleton C. C., champion in 1930, finished fifth. Later in the day Knight, with Everett Rodman, won the senior tandem single blade title.

The double blade national title was won by Ernie Riedel for the tenth time. He has held the international double blade championship during the past nine years.

The senior crew of the Cacawa Canoe Club of Philadelphia won the title for double blade senior fours in the fast time of 3m. 25 3-5s. The senior division summary:

One-Man Single Blade—Won by Harry T. Knight Jr., Washington C. C.; Eddie McManus, Inwood C. C., second; E. Hann, Omicron Delta C. A., third. Time—4m. 34⅘s.

One-Man Double Blade—Won by Ernie Riedel, Pendleton C. C.; Harry T. Knight Jr., Washington C. C., second; Gerald Mosher, Crescent C. C., third. Time—4m. 2s.

Tandem Single Blade—Won by Harry T. Knight Jr. and Everett Rodman, Washington C. C.; James Burch and E. Millar, Potomac B. C., second; Les Kruppa and Ernie Riedel, Pendleton, third. Time—4m. 16⅘s.

Tandem Double Blade—Won by Fred Wilkie and John Haas, Cacawa C. C.; Ernie Riedel and Les Kruppa, Pendleton C. C., second; J. and L. Zaboy, Samoset C. C., third. Time—3m. 50⅘s.

Club Fours Single Blade—Won by Washington C. C. (Knight, Fore, Vollmer and Rodman); Pendleton C. C., second; Potomac C. C., third. Time—3m. 48⅘s.

Club Fours Double Blade—Won by Cacawa C. C. (Cimokowski, Krick, Haas and Wilkie) unattached C. C., second; Pendleton C. C., third. Time— 3m. 25⅘s.

EIGHT CLUBS IN SOCCER LEAGUE

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 25 (AP)—Nathan Agar of Brooklyn was elected president of the American Soccer League at its annual meeting in New York Saturday, according to Secretary Samuel Fletcher of this city, who was reelected secretary. Robert S. Cumming of Central Falls, R. I., was elected vice-president and reelected treasurer. The major pro league plans to open its season early in September with an eight-team circuit comprising Pawtucket, Fall River, New Bedford and Boston in the New England district, and two teams in Brooklyn and two in New York. Newark may possibly operate in the league. Applications for franchises in other cities will be investigated.

HAGEN-JURADO SETBACK

TORONTO, July 25 (Canadian Press)—The barnstorming combination of Walter Hagen of Detroit and José Jurado of Argentina suffered a setback Saturday when Andy Kay of the Lambton Club and Bob Cunningham of Royal York defeated them, 3 and 2, in a best-ball exhibition match. Kay shattered par by one stroke with a 71. Cunningham a 73, Jurado a 74, Hagen a 76.

Army Four Again Junior Champion

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RUMSON, N. J., July 25—The United States Army team won back the national junior pony polo championship after the lapse of a year, on Saturday, when it defeated the Bahadur four, 11 to 8, in the final round.

The winners, though a fine team, received additional aid by the elements which held up the game for more than an hour, and also prevented one of the Bahadur regulars from being present at the encounter. Gerard S. Smith, No. 1 for Bahadur, while on his way by airplane from Connecticut, was forced down at Armonk, and though the game was held up almost an hour to allow him to get there, he failed to show up, and his substitute, young Jack Fink of Westbury, though fairly efficient, failed to fit into the scheme of play of the Bahadurs, as Smith would have done, and the soldiers took the lead soon after the start, following a hard shower that slowed up the turf, and held the advantage to the end. Their combination play was working perfectly, and though J. C. Rathborne, organizer of the Bahadurs, and his colleagues worked hard, the task proved too great.

The same teams, with Smith possibly back in the lineup, will meet this afternoon, in the handicap series for the Herbert Memorial Cups, in one of the semifinal round matches. The other, played yesterday, resulted in a 15 to 7 victory for the Austin four, with the local English stars, Gerald Balding and Ivor Balding, over the Templeton team, with the Guest Brothers. The final will be played on Wednesday. The summary:

NATIONAL JUNIOR PONY POLO CHAMPIONSHIP—Final Round

Pos.	U. S. ARMY	BAHADUR
No. 1	Lieut. C. N. McFarland	Jack Fink
No. 2	Lieut. McDonald Jones	G.H.Bostwick
No. 3	Lieut. G. W. Read Jr.	Lieut. Col. J. K. Brown
Back	Maj. C. C. Smith	J. C. Rathborne

Score—United States Army 11, Bahadur 8. Goals—Jones 4, Read 4, McFarland 2, Smith for Army; Rathborne 3, Bostwick 2, Brown 2, Fink for Bahadur. Referee—Edwin Stewart 3d. Umpire—Capt. Wesley J. White. Time Eight 7½m. chukkers.

HERBERT MEMORIAL CUP SERIES—Semifinal

Pos.	AUSTIN	TEMPLETON
No. 1	Mahlon Kemmerer	J. H. Whitney
No. 2	M. O. Phipps	F. W. C. Guest
No. 3	Gerald Balding	J. R. Fell Jr.
Back	Ivor Balding	R. R. Guest

Score—Austin 15, Templeton 7. Goals—Kemmerer 5, Phipps 4, G. Balding 3, I. Balding 3 for Austin; Fells 3, W. Guest 2, R. Guest 2, for Templeton. Referee—Capt. Wesley J. White. Time—Eight 7½m. chukkers.

R. L. Miller Winner Over Pete Miller

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 25 (AP)—R. L. Miller, Jacksonville, Fla., won the national public links golf tournament here Saturday, defeating Pete Miller of Chicago, 4 and 2, in the 36-hole final round. The steady but at no time spectacular golf that enabled him to qualify with 149, within four strokes of Joe Nichols, Long Beach (Calif.) medalist, was maintained by Miller throughout the week's play. He was the second Jacksonville player to win, for Bob Wingage took the title in 1930.

In presenting Florida's representative with the Standish Cup, emblamatic of the individual championship of eleventh annual tournament, Ganson Depew of Buffalo, N. Y., chairman of the national public links committee of the United States golf association, said Miller was not only one of the youngest public links winners, but that his golf ranked high among all amateur players. The summary:

NATIONAL PUBLIC LINKS GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP—Final Round

R. L. Miller, Jacksonville, defeated Pete Miller, Chicago, 4 and 2.

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Portland	68	48	.586
Hollywood	66	50	.569
San Francisco	61	52	.540
Los Angeles	59	55	.518
Seattle	55	60	.478
Sacramento	52	64	.448
Oakland	51	64	.443
Missions	48	67	.417

RESULTS JULY 23

Oakland 5, San Francisco 2.
Sacramento 8, Los Angeles 1.
Portland 6, Hollywood 0.
Missions 5, Seattle 4.

RESULTS JULY 24

San Francisco 6, Oakland 2.
San Francisco 5, Oakland 1.
Missions 6, Seattle 4.
Seattle 10, Missions 4.
Portland 6, Hollywood 5.
Hollywood 8, Portland 5.
Los Angeles 4, Sacramento 2.
Sacramento 5, Los Angeles 4.

TOLLEY WINS NEWPORT GOLF

NEWPORT, R. I., July 25 (AP)—Cyril J. H. Tolley, former English champion, won the sixth annual invitation golf tournament of the Newport Country Club Saturday by defeating Christopher Dunphy of New York, 2 and 1. Tolley shot par golf and only once was in trouble; that was when he went out of bounds on the sixteenth hole and then saved his par score by holing out a 25-foot putt. In the semifinal matches played in the morning Tolley defeated James M. Robbins, 7 and 5, and Dunphy defeated D. Clark Cockran, 2 and 1.

VON BERMUTH DEFEATS WERNER

CRAWFORD NOTCH, N. H., July 25 (AP)—Anton Von Bermuth, Montclair, N. J., won the New Hampshire tennis championship Saturday for the second successive year, defeating Keith Werner of California, 6—1, 6—0, 3—6, 6—4. Von Bermuth and Hugh Oakley, also of Montclair, were defeated by Werner and Malcolm T. Hill of Waban, Mass., in the doubles final, 6—3, 6—2, 6—4.

BRUINS PURCHASE LAMB

Charles F. Adams, president of the Boston Bruins, National Hockey League club, today announces the purchase of Joseph G. Lamb, center ice player of the Ottawa Senators, who played with New York Americans on loan last season. He scored 14 goals and 11 assists with the last-place Americans. He is aggressive and spends many minutes in the penalty box.

FIRST DIVISION IS UNCHANGED

National League Leaders Hold Their Places During Week

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Pittsburgh	53	37	.589
Chicago	49	42	.538
Boston	48	45	.516
Philadelphia	49	48	.505
St. Louis	45	45	.500
New York	42	46	.477
Brooklyn	43	50	.462
Cincinnati	41	57	.418

RESULTS JULY 23

New York 3, Boston 2 (14 innings).
New York 9, Boston 0 (8 innings).
Pittsburgh 11, Chicago 8.
Philadelphia 10, Brooklyn 2.
Philadelphia 16, Brooklyn 5.
Cincinnati 3, St. Louis 2 (11 innings).

RESULTS JULY 24

Boston 4, New York 3.
New York 7, Boston 3.
Chicago 7, Pittsburgh 2.
Pittsburgh 7, Chicago 5.
Brooklyn 5, Philadelphia 4.
St. Louis 7, Cincinnati 3.
St. Louis 1, Cincinnati 0 (13 innings).

Only one change took place in the National League standing during the last week and that was in the second division. The New York Giants, after a short but successful visit to Boston, took possession of sixth place in the race, pushing Brooklyn down into seventh.

The upper half of the circuit remained unchanged, with the Pittsburgh Pirates out in front by 4½ games. Chicago is still second. Boston third and Philadelphia fourth. Two games separate the Braves and the Cubs, while the Phillies are only one full contest in the rear of the Braves.

The Pirates were strengthened considerably recently when Pie Traynor returned to the lineup and took over the third-base duties. Lloyd Waner is still on the bench, but his return is expected quite soon. The two Pirate youngsters, Floyd Vaughan and Tony Piet, continue to play sensational ball without any sign of slipping. Yesterday, Earl Grace, regular Pirate catcher, established a new major league record when he handled his 285th chance without an error. This bettered by one the mark set by Johnny Bassler of the Detroit Tigers in 1926.

The Cubs have just concluded a crucial series with the Pirates, in which they failed to cut down the lead of the leaders. Hornsby's club starts tomorrow on a tour of the East, opening against the Braves. Incidentally, the Braves have a fine chance to better their position in the standing during the next two weeks or more, as they entertain their western rivals at home. The Tribe lost ground over the week-end by dropping three games out of four to the Giants.

The Phillies are holding to their pace well and can pass the Braves this week if the chance comes.

AMERICAN DAVIS CUP TEAM WINS

PARIS, July 25 (AP)—The United States Davis Cup team, yesterday, clinched victory over Germany, 3 matches to 2 in the interzone finals at Roland Garros Stadium and gained the right to challenge France for the historic trophy next Friday, Saturday and Sunday.

H. Ellsworth Vines Jr. settled the series when he defeated Baron Gottfried von Cramm, Germany's No. 2 player, 3—6, 6—3, 9—7, 6—3, in the first of the final singles matches. With nothing at stake, Francis X. Shields then was defeated for the second time in the series by Daniel Prenn, Germany's No. 1 star, by scores of 6—1, 6—0, 6—8, 6—2.

WILLIAMS FOOTBALL SCHEDULE

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., July 25 (AP)—The Williams College football team will open its season Sept. 24 with University of Rochester playing here, the list of dates reveals. Boston University is off this year's slate and Middlebury College is back after a year's absence. Williams will play Columbia at New York Oct. 22. The schedule: Sept. 24—Rochester; Oct. 1—Rensselaer Poly Tech; 8—Bowdoin at Brunswick, Maine; 15—Middlebury; 22—Columbia at New York; 29—Union at Schenectady, N. Y.; Nov. 5—Wesleyan; 12—Amherst at Amherst.

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Mrs. Painter Wins Two Essex Events

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, Mass., July 25—Mrs. Whitfield Painter of Dedham, Mass., was a double winner in the Essex County Club invitation women's tennis tournament here, Saturday, taking the singles by defeating Josephine N. Cruickshank of Santa Ana, Calif., in the singles, 9—7, 8—6, and, with Dr. G. Colket Caner, winning the mixed doubles, from Miss Cruickshank and F. M. Bundy, 6—3, 6—2. The women's doubles was won by Mrs. John W. Van Ryn of Philadelphia and Miss Cruickshank 4—6, 7—5, 6—0.

In the singles finals Mrs. Painter met Miss Cruickshank and she showed superiority in every department of the game. Her service was most effective and she was very steady in the other departments of play.

Mrs. Van Ryn and Miss Cruickshank defeated Sarah H. and Mianne Palfrey of Brookline in the doubles. The Palfreys won the first set and took the first three games of the second and then led at 5—2; but from then on they could not win a game. The summary:

ESSEX COUNTY CLUB WOMEN'S SINGLES Final Round

Mrs. Whitfield Painter, Dedham, defeated Josephine N. Cruickshank, Santa Ana, 9—7, 8—6.

WOMEN'S DOUBLES—Final Round

Mrs. John W. Van Ryn, Philadelphia, and Josephine N. Cruickshank, Santa Ana, defeated Sarah H. and Mianne Palfrey, Brookline, 4—6, 7—5, 6—0.

MIXED DOUBLES—Final Round

Mrs. Whitfield Painter and Dr. G. Colket Caner, Boston, defeated Josephine N. Cruickshank, Santa Ana, and F. M. Bundy, Boston, 6—3, 6—2.

FLOHR KEEPS IN CHESS RUNNING

BERNE, Switz., July 25 (AP)—The margin between Dr. Alexander A. Alekhine of France, world champion, and Salo Flohr of Czechoslovakia continued today at one game in the Frenchman's favor after the ninth round of the international chess tourney. The summary:

Henneberger, Switzerland, drew with Bogoljubow, Germany; Dr. Alekhine defeated H. Johner, Switzerland; P. Johner, Switzerland, defeated Gygli, Switzerland; Flohr defeated Colin, Switzerland; Sultan Khan, India, defeated Dr. Bernstein, France; Dr. Euwe, Holland, defeated Staehelin, Switzerland; Grob, Switzerland, drew with Voellmy, Switzerland; Rivier, Switzerland, vs. Dr. Naegeli, Switzerland, adjourned.

Flohr defeated Johner Saturday in the eighth round while Dr. Alekhine drew his match, his advantage being cut to one game as a consequence. The summary:

Staehelin defeated Dr. Voellmy, Switzerland; Dr. Euwe, Holland, drew with Sultan Khan, India; Dr. Bernstein defeated Colin, Switzerland; Flohr defeated Paul Johner; Gygli, Switzerland, drew with Dr. Alekhine; Hans Johner defeated Henneberger, Switzerland; Bogoljubow defeated Professor Rivier, Switzerland; Grob defeated Dr. Naegeli.

Adjourned game, seventh round, Dr. Bernstein defeated Paul Johner.

WALTERS WILL WELCOME RACE

LUNENBERG, N. S., July 25 (AP)—Capt. Angus Walters, skipper of the schooner Bluenose, international sailing champion of the North Atlantic, announced today he was willing and eager to risk the title again this year if challenged by the Gertrude L. Thebaud of Gloucester, Mass., or any other American schooner. Captain Angus' only stipulation is that if there is to be a race the challenge be received early enough to prepare the Bluenose for it. Bluenose, occupant of the ocean throne since shortly after she was launched in 1921, requires new spars and replacement of considerable rigging and gear before she could come to the starting line.

WINS ALABAMA TITLE

PENSACOLA, Fla., July 25 (AP)—Walter Cope, of Mobile, Saturday won the Alabama golf championship, defeating Blenn Crisman, Selma College player, in the 36-hole final, 5 and 3.

ONTARIO TENNIS TOURNEY

HAMILTON, Ont., July 25 (By the Canadian Press)—Laird Watt, of Montreal, won the Ontario tennis championship Saturday afternoon, defeating J. W. O'Hara, of Ottawa, 7—5, 7—5, 6—4.

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PLAYGROUNDS FOUND SETTLING WARFARE RIDDLE

National Recreation Association Opens Session in Los Angeles

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES, July 25—Changed social and political trends due to development of recreation throughout the world were indicated by speakers before the National Recreation Association at its opening session here today.

Fundamental characteristics of play and recreation are found in the ways of children, a message by Mr. Joseph Lee of Boston, president of the Association, read to the delegates, said.

"They understand the arts of war and peace and practice them," Mr. Lee said. "It is we grown-ups who are ignorant."

Playgrounds are rapidly solving the century-old riddle of warfare, over which the diplomats and statesmen have puzzled in Mexico, according to Señor Lamberto Alvarez-Gayou, physical education director in Lower California.

"Our boys are not playing soldier any more," Señor Alvarez-Gayou pointed out. "With the introduction of recreation through athletics in Mexico, no longer has the younger generation run away to join the revolutionary faction. Great interest is manifested in numerous forms of athletics."

The dexterity imparted by physical exercise was discussed by Dr. Carl Diem, general secretary of the German National Commission for Physical Training.

"The words given by America to the world, 'Safety First,'" he said, "may be supplemented by 'Dexterity Gives the Best Safety.'"

Dr. Diem urged the building of playgrounds, not only as a duty but as a mark of pride.

Skiing is the chief sport in Sweden, Herr Sigfrid Edstrom, managing director of the Swedish General Electric Company, told the delegates. Baseball is unknown, he said, and golf is played very little. Tennis, however, is becoming popular and association football is common, he added. Sports in Norway and Denmark are similar to those in Sweden, he explained, except that with less snow and ice winter sports are less popular

THE HOME FORUM

Harvest Time in the Punjab

HARVEST time in the Punjab! To cross the fertile plain that lies between Peshawar and India, means witnessing pastoral scenes of classic beauty. The garnering of the crops is something in the nature of a festival to the Indian peasants—a festival that has as its inherent feature customs and traditions that have characterized the land since time immemorial.

Last harvest-tide I traversed the Punjab in the Frontier Mail train, which takes twenty-four hours to negotiate the trip between Peshawar and Delhi. All along the route were delineated a series of pictures which, in color, setting, and beauty suggested the elemental qualities which endow the art of Millet and the literature of Hardy.

As the train rushed across the golden landscape it seemed as though I watched a silent cinema film, in which rural players were the chief actors in an episode in which nature and the harvest were the principal features. The sense of watching a film was emphasized by the silence, for there is no whirring harvesting machinery to give a hum to the harvest fields, and from the distance between train and fields no sound rose at all.

But the scenes were animated, and full of rich and pleasing colors. The inhabitants of entire villages had turned out for the occasion and were working in unison, every man helping his neighbor, and every family associating with every other family to make sure the crops would be secured before the seasonal rains broke.

The richness of the sight was emphasized by the beauty of the setting. There was the golden background of the plain, heavy with the year's growth. Among the fields, at intervals, were dotted the mud villages of the peasants, in color only a duller brown from that of the sea of crops surrounding them. The workers in the fields also affect colorful attire, in most cases; the women favor black and red, the men white and yellow. All these shades harmonize with the general picture of gold and brown, making an artist's study that is replete with dramatic and pictorial effect.

The fields are very tiny, tinier by far than the average English meadow, which is famed in America for being a mere garden when compared with the far-spreading acres of Montana or the spacious reaches of Manitoba. The tininess of the Indian fields is traceable to the inheritance custom prevailing in the land, which results in the distribution of the family acres among all the male members of a family. In the course of the generations, the subdivision is so elaborate that the fields become smaller and smaller.

Indeed, many of the Punjab holdings are now so small that they are entirely uneconomic. The Government of India, through its Coöperative Department, is endeavoring to consolidate these holdings, with a view to enabling the peasants to harvest on a more economic scale. Consolidation consists in a pooling of the fields of a village and a redistribution of them among their owners. But customs die hard in India, and acres that were consolidated ten years ago already are being resubdivided among the farmers' sons in the ancient way of the country.

Yet, it is these same old methods that give dramatic interest and picturesque charm to the harvest fields of the Punjab. The hand sickle is still used, and the crop is laboriously cut, almost stalk by stalk, by the men. The women arrange the wheat into sheaves, and the children stack them.

Oxen convey the loads to the "stackyards," in the ancient ox-cart that has creaked its way across the Indian landscape since the days of Alexander the Great. The great golden stacks are built, often in the plain, but frequently in the neighborhood of the villages. Thorny bushes are utilized to form a barricade around the stacks, to prevent the cattle from browsing on the crop in the days lying ahead.

It is a tradition with the villagers to sink all differences at harvest time and to work together to bring home the crop. Thus, the tenants all combine to harvest each other's fields, and families join with families to make a veritable ceremony of the occasion.

Even the old folks of the villages find the season one that offers them opportunities to lend a hand again, as they did in their young time. Throughout the year they find but little scope for their skill, but at harvest time they can squat down and winnow. This they do in the ancient way, by throwing the grain into the air and allowing the breeze to remove the chaff.

Only in one way has the harvest scene of the Punjab changed from that which existed generations ago. It is in the irrigation methods now prevailing. All across the immense plain are the tracks of waterways, fed by the great canals which the British have constructed all over the northern part of India. These waterways ultimately taper out into mere trickles which flow over the tiny fields. It is hard for the spectator to realize that these tiny trickles of water save the Punjab from famine in the years when the rains have failed.

Meanwhile, as the day advances, the scenes of the fields are gradually centered about the villages. Smoke is rising from the evening fires, for the women have repaired to their homes to prepare for the return of the men and children when the sudden dusk falls. The villages, deserted during the day, begin to stir with their wonted animation as the evening comes down.

As the train thunders across the landscape in the twilight, the narrow paths through the fields begin to be threaded by Indians walking literally in "Indian file." The golden scene slowly becomes embrowned in the night; tiny fires begin to glow in the villages, where are gathered the harvesters, home from their day's labors.

ALEXANDER INGLIS.

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CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY

Irish Song

Where the highway steps along
(In Donegal, in Donegal!)
I gave my feet the choice o' way,
wherever they would roam.
They might have marched to Londonderry, Belfast, Dublin—
The foolish, eager feet o' me, they marched straight home!

A little gown o' blue you wore
(In Donegal, in Donegal!)
Cried out to me, *Come in! Come in!*
Your apron it said *stay!*
The tying o' the plaid shawl across the warm heart o' you
Tied in—along the heart o' me—I couldn't get away.

I took off my wander shoes
(In Donegal, in Donegal!)
The highway stepped along alone,
until it slipped from view.
I laid aside my dusty dreams, hung up my ragged lifetime,
And rested feet and heart o' me before the sight o' you!

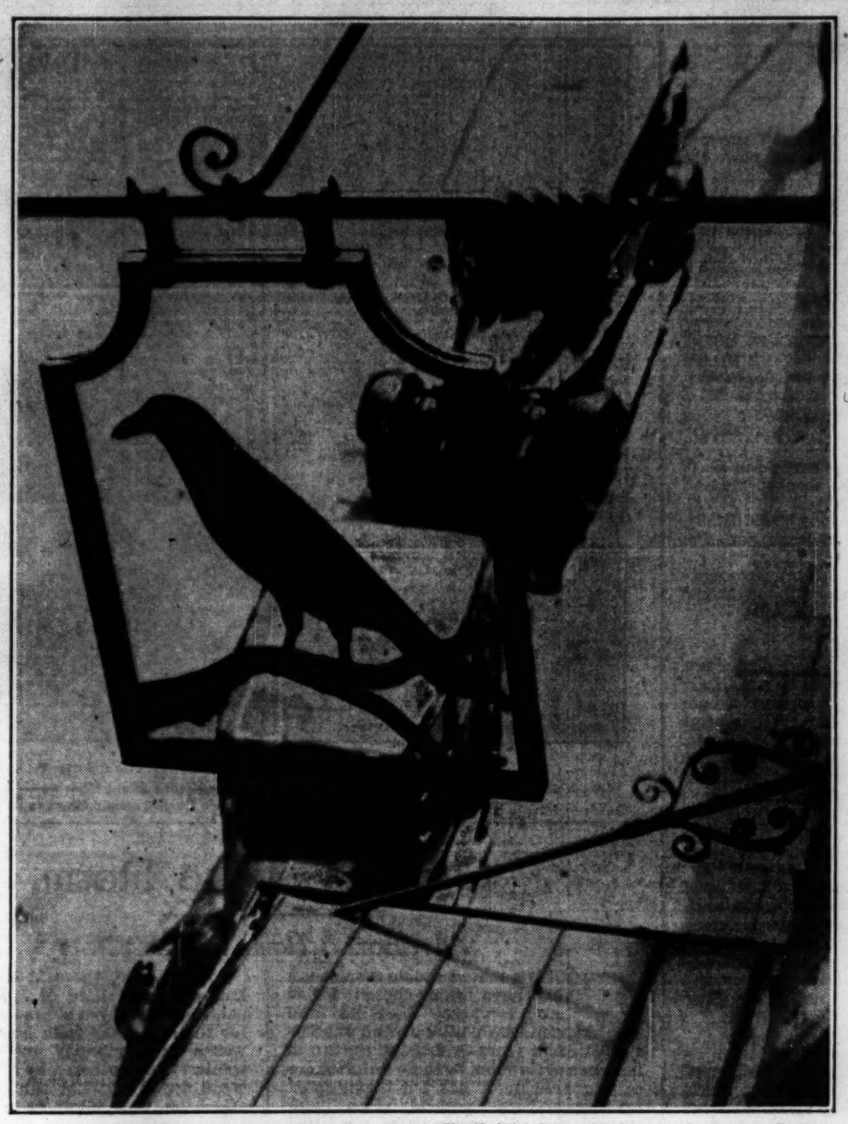
—HELEN COALE CREW, in *Poetry: a Magazine of Verse.*

Along an Italian Road

The road which leads from Rimini across the Romagna plain to San Marino epitomizes the history and romance of northeastern Italy. . . . From the ancient gates of Rimini the rolling road at first strikes southward across a green and smiling countryside dotted with the squat white houses of peasant farmers, but presently it turns west and begins to climb. Just beyond the fourteen-kilometer post an old stone bridge spans the brook which forms the frontier of San Marino. A short distance to the north this little stream joins a slightly larger one of which you may have heard, for it once played quite a part in history. Today it is known as the Fumicine, but when Cæsar crossed it in 49 B. C. to invade Cisalpine Gaul it was called the Rubicon. . . .

Upon emerging from the narrow thoroughfare which is Serravalle's only street, there rises directly before us the towering mass of Mount Titano. The rock on which the capital is perched now reveals itself as having three peaks, each crowned by an ancient tower and linked to its neighbor by a crumbling battlement.

Following the poplared road past white farmsteads drowsing amid their olive groves beneath the summer sun, we come to Borgo Maggiore, whose crowded buildings, their fronts protected from the sun-glare by arched portales, huddle at the very foot of the precipitous rock on which the Città di San Marino stands. So steep and arduous is the ascent of the mountain that El Borgo is the center of the republic's business life, with a weekly market and an annual fair. It is a busy little place, its cobble-paved piazza crowded with gaudily painted farm carts, their wheels as high as a man. . . . Outside a laughing, good-natured crowd mills about in colorful confusion. Dark-skinned men with broad hats and bright sashes lounge in the shade of the portales; graceful, high-bosomed women with tall water jars balanced precariously on their coils of black hair swing by, recalling the figures on an Etruscan frieze.—E. ALEXANDER POWELL, in "Undiscovered Europe."



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The Sign of the Raven Hotel, Shrewsbury, England

"It even puts Apollo
To all his strength of art to follow
The flights, and to divine
What is meant by every sign."

SO WROTE Ben Jonson; and, passing through many a town or country village, and noticing the quaint signs which hang outside the old inns and hotels, we agree heartily with the famous dramatist.

However, the sign of the famous Raven Hotel, at Shrewsbury, England, does not present any particular difficulty to one seeking its explanation. It is thought that this, with similar inn signs in the county of Shropshire, owe their origin to the crest of the Corbets, a well-known family; their name having had its origin in the French word "corbeau" or "raven." Such signs as these were not adopted without reason. Often the steward of a noble house, in terminating his service, would set up a hostelry in the same neighborhood; and, proud of his long association with the family, frequently he adopted their crest, a portion of their coat of arms, one of the supporters to their shield, or even the predominant tincture, as a sign whereby his inn should be known. The Raven Hotel is probably one of these.

Many are the beautiful and historical buildings of Shrewsbury—a town so rich in history from the earliest days of Briton and Roman that romance looks out of every window and deeds of daring may be seen with the eye of imagination at every gateway or tower. The Castle, with the River Severn encircling it to make a formidable moat; the Abbey founded by Roger de Montgomery (a kinsman of William the Conqueror); Ireland's Mansion, with its beautifully timbered front, the old walls, and more than one fine church; these make Shrewsbury a mine of treasure for those who would look back into English history.

Amongst all this wealth of Norman and Tudor architecture, the Raven Hotel maintains its own position, its own antiquity. Dating back to the fifteenth century, the style of its tall pointed windows confirm the record that it was in early days the home of a religious order. The Middle Ages have left it a staircase of great beauty; and, although the sign outside may look down upon swifter and noisier traffic than in other days, although the street may seem to have lost the sleepy dignity of past centuries, there is something in the tall arches, in the spacious rooms, in the oak-beamed ceilings and in the lovely staircase with its twisted balustrade which carries us back, if not to the ages when armoured knights rode through to Chester or to the wild mountains of Wales, at least to the cavalcades of Tudor days and to the trotting horses and cheerful horns of coaching times. It was at the Raven that George Farquhar, come to Shrewsbury on recruiting business, wrote his famous comedy "The Recruiting Officer."

The contrast between old customs and new is accentuated by the interesting angle from which Mr. Ahern's photograph was taken. The raven swings like a brooding shadow against the light, a dark silhouette looking down from his proud position to behold the equipages of modern travel.

Your Voice

Your voice comes closer than your words.
I feel against my face
The twilight stir, as if small birds
Flew from a leafy place.

—REBECCA MCCANN, in "Bitter Sweet Poems."

"How's Your Garden?"

Coming home from a meeting, some of us were agreeing that our country town was a delightful place to live in. It was a beautiful evening in the late autumn, with a touch of frost in the air; hills clear cut against the sky; gardens aflame with Montbretias, Michaelmas Daisies, Chrysanthemums, and a faint, delicious smell of burning leaves in the air.

When you meet a friend in our country town, instead of saying: "How are you?" she is much more likely to say: "How's your garden?" Such a nice greeting, and one that conjures up all sorts of visions.

A garden, small or large, is always a joy and an interest. Even in winter we get much pleasure in sitting before the fire, reading seedmen's catalogues and dreaming dreams of what our garden will be like in the summer. We look at the bowl of everlastings, which we arranged with such joy; at the honesty with its creamy, gray shades. I can remember with what interest I looked at the flower of honesty for the first time, for I was brought up in a town, and had never seen it at its flowering stage. Then there are the bags of lavender, making linen cupboards and drawers fragrant, the pot-pourri, made from an old recipe. This year I put potpourri in my bowl of everlastings and it was a great improvement, as it took away the dried smell. Have you ever made a herb bag? Fill a muslin bag with the leaves of lavender, verbena, rosemary and bay, and let it soak in your bath for a few minutes, squeezing it well. It is both fragrant and refreshing.

Then, in winter, how interesting it is to feed the birds! I never knew how much birds drink, till I got an old stone quern which gets filled with rain water. Now I can understand how they must suffer from thirst in winter, when everything is frozen over. The tits are the most amusing and we hang strings of nuts, chop bones and a tit bell for them. I wonder if tits often come into the house. I have had them come in and take nuts off my bed. First the nuts were put on the window sill, then on a chair, and finally on the bed. We always have a box of seed for the chaffinches and an apple, impaled on a nail, is much appreciated by blackbirds and thrushes.

Whenever January comes in, we watch for the first snowdrop. They are called "Fair maids of February" and are most plentiful then, but I know gardens where they are out at the very beginning of January. Then come the aconites, looking like little loops, and behold, next day, they are out! Next the crocuses, making such lovely patches of color, and then "the catkins in their gray fur coats and yellow overalls."—A delicious description of them, and I don't know who wrote it. But, loveliest of all, to my mind, are the daffodils. The name comes from an old word "Affodyle," meaning "that which cometh early." I always feel so much in sympathy with Herrick when he sings: "Fair daffodils, we weep to see you haste away so soon."

One day in summer I saw something attached to a stalk in a vase of sweet peas, and found it was a gray-green bag of spider's eggs. The mother spider sometimes sat on it, and sometimes on the flowers. We went away from home and, when we came back, there were a lot of little spiders running about, but the mother had disappeared.

By talking of sweet peas, I seem to have got round to summer and so completed the year. Summer does not seem complete without sweet peas, and I never tire of the beautiful word picture which Keats gives of them:

"Here are sweet peas, on tiptoe for a flight,
With wings of gentle flush o'er delicate white
And taper fingers, catching at all things,
To bind them all about with tiny rings."

The Swan Goes Visiting

The village of Wellesbourne, where the Deweses and the Granvilles lived, bordered upon the park of the Lucy family, whose deer are forever associated with the early life of Shakespeare. Miss Seward was thrilled with this contact with Shakespearean scenes; though winter was not the most favorable time to enjoy them.

The proprieties were well maintained by Mr. Dewes's brother, Mr. Granville, and his wife and children. Christmas entertainments, courtesies exchanged with congenial neighbors, card parties, home concerts, reading aloud, and exalted conversation "speeded the wintry hours of the day and night on smooth and rapid pinions." . . .

In the years which were now to come, such visits as these to the Dewes family were to count among the chief pleasures which Miss Seward enjoyed. She was received with flattering ardor, and entertained and fêted as an honored guest. Her opinions were listened to with deference; her remarkable conversational powers were stimulated and praised. Her lovely voice made her the center of attention when she was called upon to read and recite. Her vivacity, her store of information, her quick retort and apt quotation and references, her interest in everything and everybody around her, her readiness to listen and please and admire, made her arrival welcome and her departure regretted. — MARGARET ASHMUN, in "The Singing Swan: an Account of Anna Seward."

פערוואלטער פון גנאָד

(איבערזעצט מאר דעם „קרי־סטשען סייענס מאניטאר")

סיט נאָטיס גנאָד און אויסנעמיגקייט אז דיזע מעלות קען אונז אריסהעלפען אין יעדער נויט און שוועריקייט, דאָס הייסט ווען מיר זאָלען זיך קעהרען צו דער וואהרהייט און מערכיכטען יעדער בייזען בעדאַנק וואָס אין אמתין געהערט נים צום מענש אלס דער שפיגעל און גלייכניס פון גאָט, די געשליכע ליבע.

דער אפאסטל פעטרוס האָט אונז אויבערגעלאָזען דיזע וואָרטען: „בלייב ווי יעדער מענש אויף דער ערד מעלות האָט אז ער איז נים אין דעם אנדערען דערמים בעדינען אלס גוטע פערוואלטער פון די פילערליי גנאָד פון גאָט." דער וואָס פיהלט אז ער איז נים אין אמתין אין זיין ריכטיגען שטעלונג קען גלייך אויבערעמפינדן דיזע ארבייט פון פערוואלטערשאפט—נים נאָר פון גנאָד, נאָר אויך „פון די פילערליי גנאָד פון גאָט." דיזע ארבייט וועלכע קיינמאָל נים לאנגוויליג, און איז אָפטגעפילם מיט השפעהונג, דערמאָר וואָס עס שפיגעלט אָפ גאָטס אלגעמיינהיים. אזא ארבייט וואָס בעדינט אויך דעם אנדערען האלט דעם מענשען אין מער בעשעפטיגט, און בריינגט אריין גוטע רעזולטאטען. וועָן מיר זיינען גוטע פערוואלטער אין אלע די קלייניע, אזוי גוט ווי אין די גרויסע וועָלטען, דריקען מיר אונז א בעשטענדיגען גוט ליבע צו אונזערע חבֿרים. מיר גלעפינען זיך אריינגעהויבען פון דעם זומפ פון פערצווייפלונג, און דערהויבען זיך צו דעם פרידען וואָס קומט פון ליבע און פערשטאנד.

אלס פערוואלטער פון גנאָד האָבען מיר נעניג פראַוואָאָנס צו מהיילען זיך מים אנדערע, און פאר זיך אליין האָבען מיר נאָך מעהר ווי נעניג. יעדער פרי מאָרגען קעניען מיר באמאכען די אונטערליכע גנאָד וואָס די אל־מעכטיגע ליבע האָט צו געשעפלם פאר אונז און מים א פרעהליכע האַרץ, און מים אן אָנערקענונג פון דאנקבארקייט פון די אל־מעכטיגע קעניען מיר אויסדריקען אונזערע גע־רעכטיגע בעדאנקען צו בעשעפטיגען די מילי־אָנען פון אונפארטיאישע פארשער פון אמת, אין אונזער אויגענע און אין יעדער אנדערע לאנד. די מאכט פון אינדיווידועלע רעכטער פראכטונג, אָדער ריכטיגע בעדאַנ־קען, זאמעלם זיך צוזוי.. די וועלטליכע פרידען וועָרט וואָס מעהר אין מעהר פעסט בעגרינדעט דערפאר וואָס דער וועלט־כירגער לערנט זיך אויס ווי אויסצודריקען גע־דאנקען פון דאנקבארקייט, אויף דער וועלט אין וועלכער מיר לעבען. אין א גרויסען שטאָט אין אמעריקע האָט אמאל א פרעדיגער גע־זאָגט אז ער האָט נים קיין גרויסע זאָרגען, ווייל ער האָט נים קיין גרויסע זאכען צו בעטען. אין אנדערע ווערטער, ער האָט נים קיין גרויסע נויט פון עפעס, ווייל ער האָט שוין אלעס וואָס ער דארף. אין אן אנדער שטאָט האָט אמאל א מענש אויסגעדריקט זיין דאנקבארקייט פאר דעם ווייניגסטען וואָס ער האָט, ווען ער האָט אויסגעזאָגט אז ער האָט נים קיין שיך צו טראָגען. אין נאָך אן אנדער שטאָט האָט אמאל א מענש אויסגעדריקט זיין דאנקבארקייט פאר דעם ווייניגסטען וואָס ער האָט, ווען ער האָט אויסגעזאָגט אז ער האָט נים קיין הוט

THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

Molly Holden's Vacation

By DORIS GARST

Part I

"HERE'S a letter for you, Molly," Jerry cried as he bounced into the house and out again without even pausing for breath. A letter was quite an event in Molly Holden's life, so her fingers trembled slightly as she slit open the envelope and drew out the note inviting her to spend two weeks with Marian Carver and her family at their cabin on the Heaton Dude Ranch.

"Oh!" gasped Molly. "How lovely!" Then she read the note again to make sure she wasn't dreaming, for the invitation seemed almost too good to be true.

Lately her duties as housekeeper for her father and Jerry and Bunny, her younger brother and sister, had seemed too heavy for her young shoulders. Vacation, which to most children meant a time of freedom and fun, only meant harder work for her and she was beginning to chafe under her burdens. So the invitation from Governor Carver's daughter, Marian, whom she had met when she attended the spelling contest in Cheyenne, seemed like a wonderful gift.

"Oh, it will be fun!" she cried to herself. "Fun to ride horseback and play and not have to cook and wash dishes and scrub floors and milk cows. It will be two weeks of heaven, that's what it will be to me. How perfectly wonderful of Marian and her mother to invite me!"

* * *

But all the time that Molly was talking to herself, she kept shoving something back in her mind that insisted upon bobbing up. "What about Jerry and Bunny? What about Jerry and Bunny?" the unwelcome thought kept demanding.

"Why, they'll get along all right," Molly argued with the thought. "Didn't they get along all right when I went away to the spelling contest? Daddy can take care of them."

But Molly had been gone to the spelling contest only three days instead of two weeks. And her father had not been swamped with work then as he was now. Molly realized those things, but still she argued with the thought that insisted upon spoiling her pleasure. "Haven't I right to any fun at all? It will be good for Jerry and Bunny and Daddy not to have me for a while. I do too much for them and they don't appreciate me. I'm going."

She jumped up and ran to where her father was working in a field. She held out the note to him and he read it slowly. "That's fine," he said. "You deserve some fun. I'm right glad for you."

"Do you want me to go? How will you and Jerry and Bunny get along?"

"Certainly I want you to go," he said. "And don't worry about us. We'll get along. You're a good girl and I'm glad you're going to have some of the fun you deserve."

At his generosity, a big lump rose in Molly's throat and she almost felt like abandoning her plan. Instead, she whirled and ran quickly into the house to write her note of acceptance before she should change her mind.

Then she ran out to put her note in the mail box. It was time for the rural mail carrier to pass on his way back to town and Molly was eager for the letter to be on its way; it would all be decided then.

But she postponed telling Jerry and Bunny about her plans until supper time.

"I'm going to spend two weeks with Marian Carver and her folks at Heaton's Dude Ranch," she announced at last as casually as though it were an everyday matter.

The two children looked at her in round-eyed amazement for a moment, then Bunny's chin began to quiver. "Who'll cook for us?" she asked reproachfully.

"Why, Daddy will, of course," replied Molly a trifle impatiently.

"But he burns things," said Jerry.

"Oh, my goodness!" exclaimed Molly. "So do I sometimes. You won't starve. Aren't you two going to be good scouts and let Molly have a little fun?"

"Sure, *I* am," said Jerry, gamely squaring his shoulders. "And I'll take care of Bunny and your chickens until you get back."

"That's the way to talk," said Molly flashing him a grateful look. But Bunny continued to pout and Molly resolved to ignore her until she became more agreeable. After supper when Molly was clearing the table, Bunny stood before her and looked up at her appealingly and said: "If you go away who will tell me stories to make the bad people of the dark go away?"

Then Molly's patience snapped and she did something she had never done before. She took her small sister by the shoulders and shook her briskly. "Bunny Holden, you selfish, silly little girl, you!" she scolded. "You know very well that there are no bad people of the dark. I've told you so hundreds of times. You are too old to be so silly. I don't like you when you are so foolish."

Bunny burst into tears and ran outside. Molly was immediately ashamed of her harshness to her little sister who was exceedingly sensitive and so imaginative that her fear of the dark was a very real thing to her. But Molly did not call Bunny back, and so absorbed did she become in her happy plans for her vacation that she forgot all about her until bedtime.

"Why!" she cried, "it's dark and Bunny isn't in yet! I never knew her to stay out after dark."

She ran to the door and called, but there was no answer.

"Daddy and Jerry, take lanterns and look for Bunny!" she cried.

They searched in the barn and woodshed and all about, but not a trace could they find of Bunny. Nor was there any answer to their cries.

Tears were streaming down Molly's cheeks as she stumbled along with a prayer for guidance in her heart. The wish to carry out her own selfish desire, which had been of such importance a short while before, was wiped out now as though it had never been. There was only one thing that mattered now—the finding of Bunny safe and sound.

Molly shouted Bunny's name as she stumbled along. Then she paused. Had she heard something? No, there was nothing. Yes, there was the sound again—a child's muffled sobs: "Molly, here I am."

Molly ran to where the sound came from, and under a bush in the corner of a fence she found the trembling Bunny crouched. Molly caught her up in her arms, her heart full of thanksgiving.

"M—Molly, I've been so scared; but I knew you'd come," sobbed Bunny.

"Oh, why did you do this, darling?" Molly cried.

"I was running away 'cause you don't love me any more. You shooked me and were going to leave me."

"I do love you, precious," said Molly. "And I'm not going to leave you. I'm going to stay."

"I'm so glad," sighed Bunny contentedly, " 'cause when you're with me the bad people of the dark stay away."

* * *

When the excitement had died down and the two children were asleep, Molly sat by the kitchen table writing a note explaining to Marian Carver that after all she would not be able to leave home. She sighed as she sealed the note. Her pleasant dream of new scenes, fun, and freedom from responsibility had been short indeed. But she now realized that she was not free to do as she pleased. Dad and Jerry probably could get along all right without her for a while. But Bunny's need for her overshadowed everything else and always would until she succeeded in helping her to overcome her fears. And she was the only one who could do it. Her father had scant patience with the imaginative and sensitive little Bunny, and could not manage her as well as Molly did.

* * *

Molly could not restrain a feeling of sadness on Thursday, the day that was to have been the beginning of her glorious adventure. The sacrifice was not easy. The sun beat down mercilessly on the tar-paper roof of the little shack and made the place like an oven inside. The weeks seemed to stretch ahead in an unrelieved succession of monotonous days of dreary drudgery.

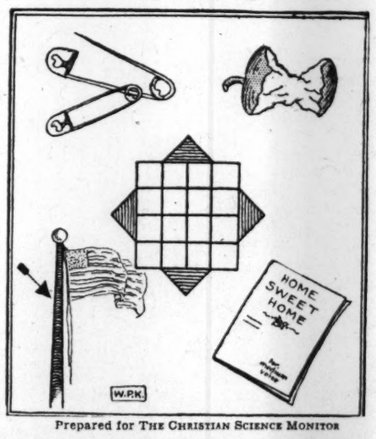
She was too absorbed in her own depression to notice the sound of an approaching auto. Then suddenly she found herself seized in a pair of arms, and Marian Carver was alternately hugging and kissing her and chattering excitedly: "Hurry! Hurry! Pack your things. We've come to get all three of you!"

Molly was too amazed to speak. Then Mrs. Carver appeared in the doorway. "Will you forgive us, my dear," she said, "for being so thoughtless as not to include your little brother and sister in our first invitation? We forgot, until your second note came, that you are the little mother here and couldn't very well leave Jerry and Bunny. So we have come to get all three of you. There wasn't time to get another note to you."

So Molly flew to jam their few clothes into a suitcase, and in a short time three deliriously happy children were rolling away in a big car toward the blue mountains and coolness and rest and fun.

[To be concluded next Monday]

Puzzling Diagonals



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Each of the Objects Pictured Above Represents a Four-Letter Word. If the Objects Are Correctly Named and the Names Written in a Certain Order in the Squares Provided for the Purpose, the Diagonals Will Spell the Name of the Fruit of an Evergreen Tree.

Hurrying to the Fair

Hurry, hurry to the fair—
Fun enough for all!
Flags are flying, tents are there,
Pipe and whistle call;
Bands are playing up and down
At a lively rate;
Yonder goes a funny clown
Skipping through the gate.

Hurry to the jolly fair,
Monkey's on a string
Begging, begging pennies there,
Bold as anything;
There'll be horns and whips and wheels,
Every kind of trick.
Tunes are tickling in our heels—
Hurry, hurry, quick!

NANCY BYRD TURNER

Key to Puzzle

Key to Star Puzzle published last Monday:

Starch, stare, stark, start, startle.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Keystone-Underwood

LUNCH TIME FOR THE QUARTET

What a Good Time These Four Pups Are Having! This Picture Might Well Serve As an Illustration for "Orphans of the Storm," But We Hope That These Little Fellows Will Never Be Lost Even Though Orphans of the Storm Is Such a Happy Place for Lost Pets.

Orphans of the Storm

All About a Home For Lost Pets

COULD a more suitable name than this have been chosen for a haven where homeless and friendless dogs can find sanctuary? For four years Orphans of the Storm has opened its doors to these unfortunate creatures where it has fed them, cared for them and what probably means more than all else to a doggie heart, has loved them.

It doesn't seem possible, does it, that children (and even grown-ups) who have enjoyed the loyalty and affection of a four-footed friend, should turn him adrift to shift for himself, lonely and unprepared in an unknown world? But the fact is that from 100 to 180 "orphans" in the neighborhood of Chicago find their way into this shelter every month. Any dog which is homeless is welcome here. One doesn't have to present credentials as to character or pedigree. All that is necessary is that one should be hungry and forlorn.

Every effort is made to find former owners, but if this is not possible new homes are sought. But mind you, Orphans of the Storm is very particular about the homes into which his protégés go. On the walls are posted such signs as:

Be Sure You Want One of Our Orphans Before Adopting It

and:

We Are Not Trying to Get Rid of Our Dogs. We Are Trying to Place Worthy Dogs in Worthy Homes

One has to make it very plain that he will be a good master or mistress before being allowed the privilege of adopting an orphan.

* * *

Orphans of the Storm is a beautiful place in the country, shady and homelike, with many individual kennels scattered among the trees in front as well as group kennels in the rear. Besides there is a big house for use in bad weather or for certain orphans who need added protection. Everything is as clean and neat as a pin, with not only an air of comfort and love but of distinction as well. It must appear like a very aristocratic hostelry indeed to the little mongrels who usually patronize it and to whom doubtless their visit here is as grand an event as a week-end in some royal castle would be to us. For of course most of the dogs that find their way here are very everyday little chaps. Pedigreed aristocrats are usually taken care of by their owners.

But it must always be remembered, that however grand any institution may be, there is no place like home. Kennel life is not always satisfying to a pet who has been used to being somebody's very own. When visitors are present these loving creatures beg for homes as ardently as ever human orphans could do, even if they can't talk and can only plead with their brown eyes and hopefully wagging tails.

Orphans of the Storm is an incorporated institution kept up entirely by voluntary contributions. Four years ago Irene Castle McLaughlin and three other friends bought a large parcel of land in the country northwest of Chicago, and buildings were erected. Since then, although generous donors have given freely to this worthy cause, there has always been a yearly deficit which Mrs. McLaughlin has made up herself.

On Saturdays and Sundays when hundreds of visitors throng the place one of her own pets, a beautiful collie, is always present, a red leather bank strapped to his back. As he walks about among the guests many a donation is slipped into his bank, for who can resist his silent appeal for help for his underprivileged little brothers and sisters. He is also a well-known attendant at dog shows and other events important in dogdom, and no better publicity agent could the Orphans of the Storm have than this gentle creature.

Besides money Mrs. McLaughlin gives unstintingly of her time and whenever at home spends two or three days a week at the shelter. The dogs all know her and love her and are obedient as well. The day we called to see her four of them insisted upon coming into the office with us, where they chose their places as near as possible to her and were as good as gold during the entire time. She has many precious stories to tell, though some are sad too.

For instance, there is the story well known around here of Jimmy and his pal, Rags. Jimmy was brought into court for running away from home. His home was a very unhappy one and no one wanted to be bothered by a dog. So what could anyone do but run away, Jimmy asked the judge, big tears in his eyes and his arms clinging fast around his shaggy comrade's neck.

* * *

Well, it was right here that an officer of the shelter stepped in and promised to keep Rags safely until such time as bright skies should again beam upon his home. The sympathetic understanding of the officer quieted the little boy's fears and reassured his unhappy heart. Gratefully he turned Rags over to their care, telling him that he must be a good doggie until they could be together again. And this happy event did indeed take place later. This is only one of many instances where pets have been taken care of for children.

Sometimes dogs become greatly attached to the shelter and refuse to leave it. One collie traveled a distance of 25 miles, which included crossing through the congested traffic of Chicago, from his new home to the Orphanage. After his third return, footsore and weary, he was allowed to stay as a regular inmate. His gratitude and loyalty are very touching.

Another lost dog brought into the home was ugly and surly and would make friends with no one. "Every dog gets a hearing before the tribunal of justice," as Mrs. McLaughlin puts it. So when it was evident that the unhappy disposition of this poor fellow was the result of fear and distrust, he was taken out of the kennels with the other dogs and allowed to live in the keeper's house where, through kindness and loving treatment he gradually lost his fear. There is probably now no happier dog in all the world. He also is a permanent resident.

Besides giving shelter to dogs at the Orphanage much has been done during recent years to prevent unnecessary separations. In numerous families where financial assistance has been given or work provided, Orphans of the Storm has paid the dog tax and furnished food for the dogs so that many little children have been saved the sorrow of having to give up their pets because of lack of funds to take care of them.

A printed slip given out to all visitors at the Orphans of the Storm reminds one not to take a pet unless one is very sure he wants it. It goes on to say that we should think carefully before undertaking the responsibility of another creature's welfare and happiness and that when once we have done so we should "carry through" with integrity and justice.

It is not a small thing to invite a helpless creature to become a member of our family. It will thus be seen that the Orphans of the Storm is more than just a home for lost pets. It is a sort of school center which is doing its best to educate both grown-ups and children to become more worthy and reliable masters and mistresses.

C. S.

Make Your Own Farmyard

TO BOYS who are clever at simple carpentry, the planning and making of a farm affords a pastime with a lasting interest. Such farms may be as simple or as elaborate as you choose, and you can always add more fields or stock.

The first thing, of course, is to plan and lay out the total area of your ground. To do this you will need about six tray-shaped wooden boxes of various sizes. Sandpaper the rough surfaces, and nail them together as you please to form fields, remembering that the largest one which holds the farm should be in the center.

Make pencil marks where you want the gates, or gaps in the hedges, and cut them out carefully. These gaps can be fitted with tiny stiles or wooden gates.

To make a stile, nail two cubes of wood together, across the top of which fix a longer piece of wood, 3in.x½in. For the gate you will need thin twigs of even lengths, sufficiently pliable for you to twist the two upright supports and the cross bar in and out of the horizontal bars.

The next step is to paint the inner sides of the boxes green and the outer sides dark brown to give the appearance of a fence. Make an inch wide bed of brown plasticine or play wax at the base of each painted fence, and stick it thickly with thin twigs to form a hedgerow.

Where you want green fields, spread the bottom of the box with a thin layer of mold. Sow grass seeds thickly, and sprinkle lightly with mold. Keep this slightly moistened, and in a few days you will see the shoots beginning which soon make a fine crop of grass. Clip this when it grows too tall. It is a good plan to keep the other fields sanded, and planted here and there with clumps of grass mixed with hay and straw. An uneven bank molded out of plasticine and covered with artificial moss breaks the flat surface of the farm land and gives a good position for the planting of tiny toy trees.

* * *

The farmhouse itself, and the smaller outhouses form the biggest problem. These are best made from strong cardboard. Measure off two long and two short pieces, and join them together with clips. Mark and cut out the windows, and paint in the frames with green or red paint, backing them with narrow lace for curtains. Do not cut out the door, but paint it direct onto the cardboard. Treat the main surface with cream paint.

The roof needs careful planning. Take a piece of cardboard to fit over the house, folding it for the ridge and fixing it to the sides of the house with clips. Brown varnished raffia, or straw, forms the thatch, and this must be glued on in strips fitted closely together. Cut away the uneven edges with a pair of scissors. The small outhouses are made in exactly the same way, except that the roofs take off to allow the animals to be put away at night. Fix all these buildings to the ground by means of the plasticine or play wax.

Your hayricks can be made of cardboard too, the sides and roof being thatched with natural straw. Finely shredded bundles of straw, tinted a brighter gold at the top, make excellent sheaves, which when grouped about a field look most realistic.

* * *

Next come the farmyard animals, birds and human figures. Here an old colored picture or scrapbook may be useful. Cows, horses, sheep and pigs are usually easy to find, and these must be cut out and pasted onto thin cardboard, with a tiny extra piece allowed at the end of each leg. For the support, cut out a narrow strip of cardboard, making slits where the legs should come. Push the tabs through the slits and glue them underneath. Your animals will now stand up, and can be arranged in their rightful fields, the little supports being hidden with wisps of grass.

Remember, too, to cut out a farmer, a milkmaid, a shepherd and his dog. Feeding troughs are made out of matchbox trays and painted brown. For a drinking pool, use a small mirror backed with silver paper. Bank this with white pebbles, and moss, and group a family of geese and ducks near by.

In this way you will soon have a large family to look after, and a farm which, if you are a prosperous farmer, will always be growing bigger and bigger.

Mail Bag

Hollywood, California

Dear Editor:

I like Snubs very much. I am saving his pictures to make a book. I am interested in stamps, too. I was interested in learning about Hollow Horn Bear. I am glad you have a stamp corner. This is my first letter to the Mail Bag. I am 7½ years old.

I am enclosing a letter to Martin B., and thank you for forwarding my letter to him. I should be glad to hear from boys all over the world. Johnstone W.

La Feria, Texas

Dear Editor:

I live in the Rio Grande Valley, almost the tip end of Texas. We have a fine climate so we can grow almost anything. We grow oranges, and some of the sweetest grapefruit come from here. We also have all kinds of vegetables and ship carloads out of here.

I go to the Christian Science Church of Mercedes, which is eight miles from here.

I am interested in foreign money and model airplanes, and I should like to correspond with other boys my age (11).

Jack M.

P. S.—"We" means "the valley."

The following would like to receive letters:

Girls

Nancy Lee H. (7), Baltimore, Md.—Especially from France.
Yolanda H. (7), Cherryvale, Kan.
Harriet B. (8), Longview, Wash.—Especially from Holland.
Florence Caroline H. (9), Norfolk, Va.
Goldie B. (9), Billings, Mont.
Harriet S. (12), Gary, Ind.—Interested in stamps.

Boys

John T. (9), Columbia, Ohio.—Exchange stamps.
Tommy G. (11), Ocean Park, Calif.—Especially from China, Australia and England.

Snubs and Buzzy would like to thank the following animal friends for their letters:

Bing, Upper Darby, Penna.
Pookey, Frankfort, Mich.
Boots, Longview, Wash.
Shadow, Cleburne, Texas.
Kitty Cat, Leland, Miss.

RULES FOR CORRESPONDENCE

1. Letters to Mail Bag correspondents should be inclosed in an envelope stamped and partially addressed, and mailed to the Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Editor will see that the addresses are completed and that the letters are forwarded to their destinations. A note giving the full name and address of the sender must also be inclosed. Do not write in asking for names and addresses.

It must be good to be
ADVERTISED

All the king's horses . . . and all the king's men can't make a success out of a bad product. No amount of advertising will create a market for it. The more it's advertised, the more its defects become known.

But a good product well advertised grows as swiftly and naturally as a well nourished plant. People try it and like it. They tell others. *They* like it. Soon that product is found everywhere . . . and its name, spread abroad by advertising, is on every tongue.

When you see something widely and consistently advertised, you can be pretty sure it's well worth having. If it weren't . . . if it didn't represent an honest and worthy value . . . the maker couldn't afford to advertise it.

Look over the advertisements in this paper. Some of these names you know. Others perhaps are newcomers, potential friends bringing some new comfort or convenience. But all are entitled to your trust . . . all are here because they have something real to contribute to your advantage . . . your service . . . your happiness.

STOCK MARKET AGAIN SHOWS RISING TREND

Leaders Up One to Four Points—Rails and Oils Are Firm

NEW YORK, July 25 (AP)—Stocks staged another general advance in comparatively active trading today.

Oils made an especially good showin, led by Standard of New Jersey, but rails were also higher, New York Central, Santa Fe, Southern Pacific, Illinois Central and Union Pacific advancing a point or more. In the same range were American Telephone, American Can, Eastman and National Distillers.

The closing tone was strong. Sales approximated 1,500,000 shares.

The move was rather selective, but oils, steels, foods and some of the utilities and rails, were sent up 1 to more than 2 points with apparently little effort. Brokerage gossip had it that shorts were disturbed over the prospect that U. S. Steel would order the regular preferred dividend tomorrow, and that its quarterly earnings may not show so severe a deficit as has been predicted.

Think Worst Discounted

Bullishly inclined traders apparently acted on the theory that the market's response to second quarter earnings statements, some of which have been more favorable than expected, had indicated that the worst aspects of the industrial situation had been discounted, and that higher prices were in order. They also were said to be impressed with the advance in the market last week, in the face of disturbances in Germany and discussions at the Ottawa conference of plans which would further curtail our export trade. But Wall Street was by no means wholly bullish. Some quarters remained skeptical, in view of the adverse indications of such barometers as electric power production.

In addition to expectations that the U. S. Steel directors would order the regular preferred dividend at their meeting late tomorrow, steel shares were helped by trade surveys indicating a slight, but not yet conclusive, quickening of ingot output this week, and a growing feeling in the trade that with production well below the per capita consumption as far back as 1900, before the days of automobiles and skyscrapers, some improvement must materialize before many more months.

Bonds Are Strong

Bond market sentiment maintained its cheerful tone over the week-end, and further improvement was manifested in today's session.

The railroads, recently spectacular performers, extended their rally, and a number of utilities and industrials continued their forward movement. United States Government issues were steady to firm.

Of particular interest to investors was the Treasury offering today of $650,000,000 in notes. Half of the total amount will run for two years at 2½ per cent interest, while the other half will carry 3¼ per cent and mature in four years. About one-third of the aggregate will be used to refund indebtedness due Aug. 1, while the remainder will go to meet current requirements of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

Among the principal gainers today were issues of International Telephone, which jumped around 2 points at one time. Postal Telegraph and American Telephones also firmed appreciably. Substantial advances were registered by the oils, most of which were up a point or more. Goodyear 5s climbed 2 points. Low-priced rails were in the greatest demand. These included Chicago & North Western, Baltimore & Ohio, Nickel Plate, Illinois Central and St. Paul.

Australian obligations gained along with British 5½s. Most of the German loans were only moderately higher.

ALLIS-CHALMERS SHOWS NET LOSS

Allis - Chalmers Manufacturing Company reports for the quarter ended June 30 net loss of $869,503 after depreciation, interest, taxes, etc., compared with net loss of $936,395 in the preceding quarter and net of $523,254 or 40 cents a share on 1,295,900 no-par shares in the June quarter of 1931.

Net loss for the six months ended June 30 totaled $1,805,898 after charges, contrasted with net profit of $1,006,061 or 78 cents a share in the first half of 1931.

Unfilled orders June 30 totaled $7,136,087, compared with $7,279,744 March 31, and $9,032,531 June 30, 1931. Bookings for the second quarter were $3,577,448, compared with $2,984,377 in the first quarter this year and $5,774,089 in the June quarter last year. Six months' bookings totaled $6,561,825, compared with $12,224,877 in the first half of 1931.

Net current assets June 30 were $26,615,692. On Dec. 31, 1931, net current assets were $28,029,248.

CANADA DRY PROFIT EQUALS 71C. A SHARE

Canada Dry Ginger Ale, Inc., reports for the quarter ended June 30, 1932, net earnings after all charges of $364,168, equivalent to 71 cents a share on 512,912 shares, compared with 3 cents a share in the preceding six months. Net earnings in the June quarter of 1931 amounted to $664,559, equal to $1.30 a share on 512,294 shares.

For the nine months to June 30 net earnings were $382,350, or 74 cents a share, compared with $1,336,324 in the corresponding 1931 nine months, or $2.61 a share.

Current assets June 30, 1932, totaled $4,567,774 and current liabilities $842,740, leaving working capital of $3,734,034. Cash and investments were $2,877,180.

TWIN CITY RAPID TRANSIT CO.

ST. PAUL, July 25—Twin City Rapid Transit Company reports for the quarter ended June 30 net of $41,239 after charges, compared with $112,925 in the second quarter of 1931. For the six months ended June 30 net was $250,778 after charges, compared with $334,242.

NEW YORK CURB SEAT $18,000

NEW YORK, July 25—Arrangements have been made for the sale of a New York Curb Exchange seat at $18,000, up $1500 from the last sale.

MONDAY'S NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS

Closing Prices

1932 Range High	Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last July 25	Last July 23
5¾	1⅜	..	Adams Express	3100	2⅛	2	2⅛	2⅛
13	9⅝	.1	Addressograph	100	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	..
16½	4½	1.00	Affiliated Prod	700	7	6½	6½	..
62⅛	30⅞	4½	Air Reduction	4200	38¾	37½	38¾	37¾
2	⅝	..	Airway Elec App	100	¾	¾	¾	..
16⅜	7¾	.50	Alaska Juneau	2200	11¾	11¼	11¼	11¼
3⅛	⅝	..	Alleghany Corp	2200	1⅛	⅞	1	1
7¾	1¾	..	Allegh pf ww xxx	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	..
13	5½	..	Alleghany Steel	20	7½	7½	7½	7¼
87½	42½	6‡	Allied Chem	15700	51⅝	49⅝	51⅜	49⅛
119	96½	7	Allied Chem pf	200	108	108	108	..
13⅜	4	.50	Allis Chalmers	400	6¾	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
10	5	1	Alpha Port Cem	100	6¼	6¼	6¼	5¼
11	5⅞	..	Amal Leather pf	100	7½	7½	7½	..
17¾	12	2	Amerada	100	18	18	18	..
7⅛	3⅜	..	Am Ag Ch Del	100	5	5	5	5
18½	5¾	..	Am Bank Note	1600	9¼	8⅞	9	8⅝
47	27	..	Am Bank Note pf	10	33	32½	33	33
15⅛	6¾	.60	Am Brake S&F	200	8½	8½	8½	..
90	40	7	Am Brake S&F pf	30	55¾	54	55⅝	54¾
73½	29⅜	5‡	Am Can	34200	35⅞	34⅜	35¾	34½
129	93½	7	Am Can pf	400	105¼	105	105	..
8¾	3⅛	..	Am Car & Fdry	900	6	5¾	5⅞	5⅝
39⅛	16	7	Am Car & F pf	10	25½	23½	23½	25½
6	1⅞	2	Am Chain	100	2½	2½	2½	..
37¾	18	3‡	Am Chicle	100	29	28	29	..
15½	11	..	Am Com Alcohol	2100	15¼	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝
9¼	2	..	Am & For Pow	3400	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜	3⅜
38½	5	..	Am & For Pow 7	1100	12½	11	12½	10½
17½	2¾	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	400	7½	6¾	7½	10½
2½	1	..	Am Hide & Lr	100	2	2	2	..
12	5	..	Am Hide & L pf	100	10½	10½	10½	..
21⅜	9	2	Am Ice	900	11¼	10¾	11¼	11
8½	2½	..	Am International	2100	4¾	4¼	4½	4
9½	3⅝	..	Am Locomotive	400	7¼	7	7¼	..
6⅜	1½	..	Am Metal	100	2½	2⅛	2⅛	2
16⅞	3	1	Am Power & Lt	4800	5¼	5	5⅛	5
58	15⅛	6	Am P&L 6% pf	900	25¾	24½	25	24
49¾	10	5	Am P&L pf A	1300	21½	20¼	21	19¼
8½	2½	6	Am Radiator	17000	4¾	4¼	4⅝	4½
120	70	7	Am Radiator pf	100	78	75	75	..
13	3	..	Am Rolling Mill	1200	6¾	6	6⅜	6
22	3¼	..	Am Seating	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	..
1½	⅛	..	Am Ship & Com	100	⅛	⅛	⅛	..
19⅜	5½	..	Am Smelt & Ref	3200	8⅞	8½	8¾	8⅝
55	15	..	Am Smelt&R 2pf	400	16⅞	16	16	..
8¾	3	..	Am Steel Fdries	100	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
50	34	7	Am Steel F pf	10	45½	45	45	..
39¼	13	2	Ab Sugar Ref	400	42⅜	41	21¾	21⅜
88⅛	45	7	Am Sug Ref pf	100	75	75	75	71½
137⅝	70¼	9	Am Tel & Tel	264	79¼	77½	79¾	77
70	11½	..	Am Type F pf	100	13	13	13¾	11¾
34½	11	2	Am Wat W&E	6100	15⅜	14	15	13¾
75	27	6	Am Wat pf 6	100	50	50	50	..
31	11	2	Am WW&E ct	100	13¼	13⅛	13¼	..
5⅜	1⅜	..	Am Woolen	100	3	2¾	2¾	..
30⅜	15½	..	Am Woolen pf	100	22½	22	22½	..
3⅜	1¼	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	100	1½	1½	1½	1¾
12⅜	3	..	Anaconda Cop	9100	4¼	3⅞	4¼	4
17½	55¼	1.20	Anchor Cap	700	7¾	7⅝	7¾	7½
74	40	6½	Anchor Cap pf	70	44	44	44	..
12	7	1	Archer Daniels	100	10	10	10	..
95	85	7	Archer Dan pf	40	91½	91½	91½	..
2	⅝	..	Armour Ill A	200	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	..
7⅛	3⅜	..	Armour Ill B	10	3⅜	⅜	⅜	1½
14⅜	3½	..	Armour Ill pf	200	8⅝	8½	8½	9
50	44	..	Artloom Corp pf	30	44	44	44	..
2⅜	⅝	..	Asso Apparel Ind	200	¾	¾	¾	..
8½	3	..	Asso Dry Goods	400	4	3¾	4	..
94	17⅞	..	Atchison T&SF	7100	28½	27	28½	26¾
86	35	..	Atchison pf	100	50½	50⅛	50⅛	49
41½	9¾	..	Atl Coast Line	100	14	14	14	14
10	5¼	..	Atl Gulf & WI	100	6⅛	6	6	..
12⅞	1⅝	1	Atl Refining	17200	16¼	14⅞	15⅝	15
25½	2¾	1	Auburn Auto	200	14¾	14¾	14¾	..
1¾	1	..	Atlas Tyre	100	9½	9½	9½	..
151¾	28¾	4‡	Auburn Auto	15200	57½	54½	56¼	54⅜
16	11¾	1	Austin Nichols A	100	11⅜	11¾	11⅜	..
3½	1½	..	Aviation Corp Del	2400	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	2

—B—

8½	2	..	Baldwin Loco	700	4¾	4¼	4¼	4¼
24½	8	..	Baldwin Loco pf	10	13¼	13	13¼	12½
21⅜	3¾	..	Balt & Ohio	4100	8½	8⅛	8¾	7¾
41½	6	..	Balt & Ohio pf	2300	12	10⅞	12	10⅞
99	64	6½	Bamberger pf	20	69	69	69	..
24½	10	2	Bangor & Aroos	100	18	17¼	17¼	..
57⅜	33⅜	1	Barnsdall A	13600	5¼	4⅞	5¼	5
43½	10	2	Beatrice Cream	2200	19	18	19	17½
48¾	4½	..	Bendix Aviation	1400	6½	6	6½	6¼
24⅜	6	..	Best & Co	400	8	7¾	8	6¼
24⅜	1¼	..	Bethlehem Steel	3100	12⅜	11⅜	12⅜	11¼
24	16¼	7	Beth Steel pf	4200	27½	24⅜	27½	24⅜
7¼	2	..	Bohn Alum & Br	100	7½	7½	7½	7⅛
43½	20	2	Borden	5300	25½	24⅜	25⅝	25
12⅝	⅜	..	Borg Warner	1400	5⅛	4¾	5	4¾
14½	4	..	Boston & Maine	400	5	4	5	4
11¼	2⅜	..	Briggs Mfg	1100	4½	3⅞	4⅞	9
50¼	16⅜	..	Brooklyn Man T	7100	23½	20½	23⅜	20⅞
78⅝	31½	6	Brooklyn M T pf	900	54	51¼	54	51⅛
89½	46	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	700	61	58½	61	..
36	25	3	Brown Shoe	100	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	..
5	2⅛	..	Bucyrus Erie	1100	3	2⅞	3	..
4½	2⅜	..	Budd Wheel	100	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜	1¼
7¾	2⅜	..	Bullard	400	4⅛	3⅞	4⅛	..
22⅞	1	..	Burns Bros A	100	1	1	1	..
13	6¼	.80	Burroughs Add	2100	8½	7⅜	8	7⅛
21⅜	3½	2½	Bush Terminal	400	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	3¾
85	8⅜	7	Bush Term deb	50	11	11	11	..
85	11¾	7	Bush T Bldgs pf	10	21	21	21	21
19	7	..	Byers	2100	10⅞	10	10⅞	10¼

—C—

11⅞	4¼	..	Calif Packing	400	6¾	6⅝	6¾	..
	1½	..	Calumet & Hecla	400	2⅜	2¼	2¼	2½
13½	6	1.20	Canada Dry	6400	11⅜	10⅜	11⅜	10¼
20⅜	6½	1¼	Canadian Pacific	2100	13¼	12¼	13½	12⅜
43⅜	16⅜	..	Case Thresh	17300	27⅝	25⅝	27	26⅞
15	4⅜	.50	Caterpillar Trac	900	6¾	6¼	6¾	6¼
18⅜	7⅜	1½	Central Aguirre	400	15½	15¼	15⅜	15⅜
6¼	2⅜	..	Century Ribbon	100	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
15	3⅞	..	Cerro de Pasco	3200	6	5¼	5⅞	5
20⅜	4⅞	2	Chesapeake Corp	1500	7¾	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜
31½	9¾	2½	Ches & Ohio	6200	13⅜	12⅞	13¼	12⅝
4⅜	1¼	..	Chi & Gt West	100	2¼	2	2¼	2⅛
15½	1½	..	Chi & Gt W pf	400	6	5½	6	5½
3¼	1	..	Chi Mil & St P	200	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	1¼
15½	1⅜	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	400	2	2	2	..
12⅝	2	..	Chi & N western	900	3⅞	3½	3⅞	3⅝
31	5	..	Chi & N west pf	100	8½	8½	8½	8⅛
6¾	1	..	Chi Pneu Tool	100	1½	1½	1½	..
11⅞	2½	..	Chi Pneu T pf	200	4	3⅝	4	..
16⅜	1½	..	Chi Rock Isl & P	400	3⅝	3⅜	3¾	3½
2	⅛	..	Chi RI&P26%	100	6	6	6	..
27½	4¼	..	Chi RI&P 7%	400	6½	6	6½	6½
15¾	5	1	Chrysler	15100	8½	7⅝	8¼	7⅝
28½	11½	3.60	City Ice & Fuel	700	14	13⅝	14	13½
2¼	⅛	..	City Stores	400	½	⅜	½	..
96	90	7	Cluett Phdy pf	100	90	90	9 0	..
31½	11	1	Colgate-Palm-P	400	12½	12	12	12½
95	65	6	Colg-Palm-P pf	100	77½	77½	77	77
10⅞	2¾	..	Collins & Aikman	700	5¾	4½	5¾	4⅜
12⅜	2⅜	..	Colo Fuel & Ir	200	6¼	5⅞	6¼	5½
16⅛	4¼	1a	Columbia Gas	1700	8	7¼	7⅞	7¾
79	40	6	Columbia G pf A	400	50⅛	50	50⅛	..
41⅞	13½	2	Columbian Carb	9600	21⅞	21	21½	20¾
8	4¼	..	Columbian Pic vtc	100	7¼	7¼	7¼	..
11	3⅞	2.50	Comm Credit	1200	5¼	4¾	5¼	4¾
27⅞	10⅞	2	Comm Inv Tr	1900	16	15	16	14¾
95	88	6½	Comm I Tr 6½ %	300	91	91	91¼	..
10¼	3½	.60	Comm Solvents	12600	7½	6¼	7⅛	6⅜
4⅞	6⅜	.30	Comwlth & So	6700	2¼	2⅛	2¼	2⅛
68½	27⅜	6	Comwlth & S 6 pf	900	36⅞	35⅝	36⅛	35½
11	6½	1	Congoleum Nairn	1400	8⅞	8	8⅝	8⅞
11¾	2¾	..	Consol Film I pf	200	4	3⅞	3⅞	..
68¾	31½	4	Consol Gas	81200	41¾	39½	41⅝	39¼
10⅞	5	1	Consol Laundries	500	5⅞	5½	5⅞	5⅝
7⅛	4	..	Consol Oil	51400	7½	6¼	7½	6⅛
11½	2⅞	..	Consol Rys Cu pf	100	3	3	3	..
99½	79	8	Consol Oil pf	600	98	97	98	..
7	2⅞	..	Cont Baking A	700	4¼	4	4¼	..
47¾	24⅞	6	Cont Baking pf	200	33⅜	32	33⅝	..
41	17⅜	2	Cont Can	3100	23⅛	22⅜	23⅞	22⅝
25½	6¾	1.20	Cont Insurance	1400	11¼	10¼	11	10⅝
1¾	⅜	..	Cont Motors	100	¾	¾	¾	..
7	3⅜	..	Cont Oil	17400	6⅛	5⅜	6⅛	5½
47⅜	24⅜	3	Corn Products	3600	33½	31¾	33⅜	31⅝
129½	99½	7	Corn Prod pf	100	112¾	111¾	111¾	..
23	13	2‡	Cream of Wheat	400	16⅞	16	16⅞	..
15⅞	7⅞	1.20	Crown Cork & S	400	10	9½	10	9½
23¼	6	..	Crucible Steel	700	10	9	10	..
49⅛	15	..	Crucible Steel pf	70	25	21½	23	..
2	⅜	..	Cuban Am Sug	200	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	..
35½	20	2½	Cudahy Packing	200	28½	28	28	28
31	7	..	Curtis Publishing	500	12	11	11	..
2¾	⅞	..	Curtis-Wright	1400	1⅛	1	1	1
3⅜	1½	..	Curtiss-Wright A	200	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2

—D—

			Davison Chem	400	2½	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
15½	6¼	.40	Deere & Co pf	300	8	7¾	7¾	8
89½	32	9	Del & Hudson	200	49	48	48¾	46
38¾	8½	8	Del Lack & W	400	13⅜	12½	13⅜	12⅜
122	54	8	Detroit Edison	400	66½	62½	66½	..
11⅜	7½	1.20	Dome Mines	600	11	11	11	11
23	5	3	Dresser A	100	7¼	7¼	7¼	..
59¾	22	3	Du Pont de Nem	12700	25	24½	25	24
105	80¾	6	Du Pont deb	400	87	87	87	86⅞
97	87	5	Duquesne Lt pf	10	91¾	91¾	91¾	91⅝

—E—

89⅞	35¼	5	Eastman Kodak	200	41⅝	39½	41	39⅛
32¾	8½	1.20	Elec Auto-Lite	4600	12½	11⅜	12½	11
2½	½	..	Elec Boat	100	1	1	1	..
4	⅞	..	Elec &Mus Ind	5100	1⅝	1⅜	1⅝	1½
15⅜	2¾	..	Elec Pow & Lt	3800	4⅛	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
64	10⅜	7	Elec Pow & Lt pf	500	18	15	18	14¾
55½	8⅞	6	El Pw&L 6% pf	300	14½	13	14½	..
33¼	12⅝	3	Elec Sto Battery	500	21½	21	21½	20½
51	16	5	Engineers P S 5pf	100	24	24	24	..
61¾	25	6	Engineers PS 6pf	100	27	27	27	..
13½	2⅜	..	Erie RR 1pf	700	5¼	4¾	5¼	..
9½	2	..	Erie RR 2pf	300	3½	3¼	3½	3¼

—F—

7⅞	1½	..	Fashion Park pf	303	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	..
64	30	6	Fed Lt & Tr pf	10	40	40	40	..
2	½	..	Fed Screw W	100	1	1	1	..
10⅜	3	..	Fed Water Serv	300	3½	3¼	3⅜	3¼
27⅜	6	1.20	Fidelity Phe F In	900	10½	10¼	10½	..
15⅜	10½	1	Firestone T & R	500	11⅞	10¾	11⅛	..
59½	40	6	Firestone T&R pf	500	49	46¾	49	..
53	35	2½	First Nat Stores	3400	42½	41⅝	42½	41½
⅜	⅛	..	Fisk Rubber	100	¼	¼	¼	..
12	3	..	Foster-Wheeler	700	8⅜	7½	7¾	7¼
21½	10½	2.10	Fourth Nat Inv	300	15	14⅜	14⅞	14½
4½	1	..	Foundation	700	2⅜	1¾	2¼	..
5⅜	2	..	Fox Film A	400	1¾	1⅜	1⅜	1½
19½	10	2	Freeport Texas	4500	16⅝	15⅜	16⅜	15½

—G—

17½	5¾	..	Gamewell	80	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	8⅜
3⅝	½	..	Gen Am Inv	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	1
61	7¼	6	Gen Am In pf ww	200	36	30	36	..
15½	4¾	1	Gen Asphalt	800	9¼	8¾	9	8¼
19⅝	10½	2	Gen Baking	900	13¾	12⅜	13½	..
105¾	90	8	Gen Baking pf	110	91	90	90	..
5½	1½	..	Gen Cable A	200	2½	2	2	..
16½	3¾	..	Gen Cable pf	100	5	5	5	..
26¼	8¼	.40	Gen Electric	19700	11⅞	11¼	11¾	11
11¼	11⅝	.60	Gen Elec Sp	1600	11	10⅞	11	10⅝
40½	19⅜	2	Gen Foods	6400	24	23½	24	23
2¾	⅜	..	Gen Gas & E A	800	⅝	½	⅝	⅝
30	5¼	7	Gen Gas & E 7%	10	8	8	8	7
40	6¾	8	Gen Gas & E 8%	20	8	7	8	7
37	28	3	Gen Mills	3700	34½	32½	34½	32½
88	76	6	Gen Mills pf	300	84¾	80½	81¾	..
24⅝	7⅝	1	Gen Motors	9500	9¼	9	9½	9
27¼	58½	5	Gen Mot 5% pf	300	63	62½	63	62½
5	1	..	Gen Pub Service	200	1⅞	1⅜	1⅞	..
28⅝	6½	1	Gen Ry Signal	100	10¼	10¼	10¼	10⅜
1¼	⅛	..	Gen Realty	200	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
14⅜	1¾	..	Gen Refractories	400	8	8	8	..
24¼	10⅜	1	Gillette Saf Raz	4800	17½	16½	17¼	16½
2½	⅞	..	Gimbel Bros	400	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅛
31	8	..	Gimbel Bros pf	200	15¼	10	15¼	..
7	3½	..	Glidden	200	4¼	4	4	4
6¾	2¾	..	Gobel (Adolf)	200	5¾	5¾	5⅞	5⅝
19⅜	8¼	1.80	Gold Dust	1700	13¼	13⅛	13	12¾
5⅝	2¼	..	Goodrich	400	3⅜	3½	3½	..
18¾	5½	..	Goodyear	3200	10½	9½	10⅛	9¾
61	19¾	7	Goodyear 1pf	400	36	32	34¼	..
18½	7¼	..	Gotham Silk Hos	300	18	15⅞	16	15¾
4⅝	1	..	Graham Paige	400	1¼	1⅛	1¼	1⅛
7¾	2⅜	..	Granby	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	3
9¾	3½	..	Grand Union	100	5	5	5	5
13½	6¾	1	Granite City Stl	100	8½	8½	8½	..
30¼	14½	1	Grant (WT)	200	16¾	16⅛	16¾	16¾
25	8½	..	Great Nor pf	4600	9⅛	8	9½	8⅞

1932 Range High	Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last July 25	Last July 23
13¼	8	.2	Great Nor Ore	300	7	7	7	6¾
7⅞	3¼	..	Great West Sug	100	6½	6	6½	6
1¾	½	..	Grigsby-Grunow	100	¾	¾	¾	¾
⅞	⅛	..	Guantanamo Sug	100	⅜	⅜	⅜	..
8	2½	..	Gulf States Steel	100	4	4	4	..
20	12	..	Gulf Sta Stl 1pf	20	12	12	12	12

—H—

23	15	1½	Hackensack Wtr	100	16	16	16	..
38	9	1½	Hack W pf A	10	23½	23½	23½	..
95	70½	7	Hercules Powd pf	10	73	73	73	..
83	43½	6‡	Hershey Choc	400	81	80¼	80¼	..
83	57	5‡	Hershey Choc pf	200	70	69½	70	..
10¾	3	..	Hollander	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	..
11⅞	3¾	1	Holland Furnace	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	..
24⅝	8¾	..	Houston Oil	2100	14¾	13¾	14	13¾
5¼	1⅝	..	Houston Oil new	1600	2⅞	2¾	2¾	2¾
57½	42⅜	4.20	Household Fin pf	200	48	47½	48	..
30¾	8	3½	Hudson & Man	700	15	13½	15	..
11¾	2⅞	..	Hudson Motor	2300	6	5¾	6	5¾
5¾	1½	..	Hupp Motors	200	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛

—I—

18¼	4¾	..	Ill Central	2600	8¼	7½	8½	7¼
1⅜	⅜	..	Indian Motor	100	⅜	⅜	⅜	..
38⅝	7½	2	Indust Rayon	400

STABILITY OF STEEL MARKET IS HEARTENING

Operating Pace Is 16 P. C. —Better Outlook in Fall Seen

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 25—The stability of the steel industry is the leading impression gained now. This steadiness applies to prices, rate of operation and volume of business. When statistics appear pertaining to the various branches of iron and steel, the striking observation is that sales, production and shipments are in very close harmony.

The operating pace is 16 per cent of capacity, which is 4 points higher than the Independence Day low and is the average rate for operations in June. The steel trade professes to see unmistakable signs of fall improvement, the only question being how extensive this will be. Those who first come in contact with new projects report quickening.

Typical of the better feeling existing is that of the pig iron sellers, who are told by their customers that they are about to secure a better run of castings orders. Though pig iron demand has not improved, the better sales of castings means that more iron must be purchased soon.

Structural Inquiry better

Structural steel inquiry is considerably better, with several new inquiries for 1000 tons or more each, and several inquiries even for 5000 tons or better. Sales of structural steel for the last week were 12,000 tons, which compare with 6000 tons during the low week of the year.

Hog prices took further sharp price advances during the week, which is not without encouragement to the steel makers, as it will probably mean an increase in the agricultural demand for steel. Makers of galvanized roofing, wire, fencing and other farm steel products are anticipating the better demand expected from the farm communities.

Improved purchasing on the part of the railroads and oil industry is expected by fall. The railroads must repair equipment and provide new rolling stock in some cases to move the crops in the fall. The oil industry has been more prosperous in recent months, and this will probably be reflected in better purchasing of pipe lines, storage tanks and the like.

Pig Iron Quiet

Iron and steel scrap has been conspicuous in the market news of the week. The New York Central sold more than 25,000 tons of heavy melting steel scrap to the Carnegie Steel Company at the price of $8.50 a ton, the largest transaction of its kind in that territory for three years. At the same time it was announced that a like amount of scrap steel has been sold to Canadian steel plants for shipment from Detroit and Duluth. Scrap prices are at the lowest levels in history and prices are regarded as bargain ones.

The pig iron markets are exceedingly quiet. The only large inquiry in the East is that for 700 tons for a maker of paper mill machinery at Worcester, Mass., the iron to be of special analysis for shipment over the rest of the year. Pig iron sales at New York are remarkably uniform week by week at 1000 tons. In the Cleveland district about 3000 tons was sold in a recent week, of which 1200 tons was sold by one producer.

Nonferrous Markets

Structural steel projects are the most promising in some time. Legal difficulties in connection with the building of the Golden Gate bridge have been ironed out. Contracts for 110,000 tons of steel for the project will be readvertised. An award for a municipal auditorium at St. Louis has been made, involving 4000 tons of structural steel and 2500 tons of concrete reinforcing bars. A bridge in Quebec is to require 5000 tons of steel.

Automobile production is receding this month less severely than had been expected, and the estimated production of 160,000 cars and trucks will probably have to be revised upward.

The nonferrous metals have been steadier in price though declines still outweigh the advances. Lead dropped $1 a ton during the week to 2.65 cents a pound, New York, a new all-time low, comparing with 2.67½ cents in 1896. Zinc has declined a bit further to 2.50 cents, but appears steady at that quotation.

Though the price of copper for domestic shipement has been holding firm to 5¼ cents a pound, world levels have declined to a new all time bottom. Japanese producers have been selling the metal to Europe at 4.50 cents other world producers have been asking 4.60 cents while the American export organization has been offering at 4.70 cents.

Silver and tin have been very steady in price and have made practically no net change in prices over the week. Silver sells around 27 cents an ounce, and tin at 21 cents a pound. Quicksilver has declined to the new low for several years of $53 a flask of 76 pounds. Zinc ore has declined to the range of $14 to $16 a ton, depending on quantity, compared with the recent high of $20 a ton.

OWENS-ILLINOIS GLASS INCOME

TOLEDO, Ohio, July 25—Owens-Illinois Glass Company reports for the 12 months ended June 30 net profit of $1,830,229 after depreciation, interest, federal taxes and extraordinary writeoffs on depreciated bonds, bad debts and cash in closed banks. This is equal, after dividend requirements on the 6 per cent preferred stock, to $1.46 a share par $25, on the 922,173 shares of common stock and compares with net profit of $2,716,839, or $2.43 a common share, in the preceding 12 months.

McINTYRE PORCUPINE MINES

MONTREAL, July 25 — McIntyre Porcupine Mines, Ltd., reports for the quarter ended June 30 net of $557,737 after development expenses, interest, taxes and depreciation, equal to 70 cents a share (par $5) on 798,000 shares, compared with $408,530 or 51 cents a share a year before.

KELSEY-HAYES WHEEL CORP.

Kelsey-Hayes Wheel Corp. reports for the six months ended June 30 net loss of $1,029,616 after charges, compared with a net in the first half of 1931 of $633,763, equal after dividend requirements on 7 per cent preferred to 68 cents a share on 749,454 no-par shares of common.

ILLINOIS TO SELL NOTES

CHICAGO, July 25—State of Illinois will receive bids at 10 a. m. Aug. 2 on $1,175,000 6 per cent revenue notes, due not earlier than Dec. 1, 1932.

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 1:30 p. m.)

	High	Low
Alleghany Corp 5s '44	15	14½
Alleghany Corp 5s '49	10½	9½
Alleghany Corp 5s '50	8	7½
Amer Beet Sugar 6s '36		
Amer & Foreign Pw 5s 2030	23	23
Amer I G Chem 5½s '49	32	30¾
Amer Inter 5½s '49	67½	67
Amer Metals Co 5½s '34	66	65½
Amer Smelting 5s '47	49	48
Amer Sugar Refining 6s '37	80¾	80
Amer T&T 4s '36	103½	103½
Amer T&T 4½s '39 cv	10	7½
Amer T&T col 5s '46	100½	100
Amer T&T deb 5s '60	100¾	100¾
Amer T&T 5s '65	95¼	94¾
Amer T&T deb 5½s '43	95	94¾
Amer WW & Elec deb 6s '78	102¾	102½
Armour & Co 4½s '39	59½	56½
Armour & Co of Del 5½s '43	71	71
Atch T&SF adj 4s '95 sta reg	72	64
Atch T&SF adj 4s '95 sta	78½	72
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	86½	78½
Atch T&SF 4½s '43	95	85¾
Atch T&SF 4s T S L '58	86	93½
Atlanta & Chal A L 5s '44	75	86
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	97	75
Baldwin Loco 5s '40	91½	96¾
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33	50	91½
Balt & Ohio 4½s cv '60	25¾	49
Balt & Ohio rfg 5s '95	33½	24½
Balt & Ohio 5 series D 2000	33½	33½
Balt & Ohio rfg 6s '95	39½	33½
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	102¾	38½
Bell Tel of Pa 6s '60 C	101¼	101¾
Bethl Steel pur mon 5s '36	82½	101¼
Bethl Steel rfg 5s '42	78½	82
Boston & Maine 4¾s '61	56	78½
Bklyn Ed 5s E '52	102	56
Bklyn-MaMn Tr sf 6s '68	83	101½
Bklyn Un El 1st 5s '50	69	82¼
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '45	105	69
Buff Gen Elec 4½s B '81	95	104½
Buff R & P 4½s '57	35	95
Calif Fruit P 5s '38	34	34½
Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	60	33
Can Nat Ry gen 4½s '54	81¾	60
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	80¾	80¾
Can Nat Ry 4½s '68	81¼	80¾
Can Nat Ry 5s '70	86¾	81½
Can Nat Ry 5s July '69	86¾	86½
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct '69	86¾	86⅞
Can North 4½s '35	94¾	86⅜
Can North deb 6½s '46	99⅞	94¾
Can North deb 7s '40	64½	99½
Can Pacific deb 4s	72½	98⅞
Can Pacific 4½s '60	72½	64½
Can Pacific 5s '44	78¾	72½
Cen District Tel 5s	78	78¾
Cen of Ga con 5s '45	102½	102
Cen Ga 5s C '59	26	26
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	17¾	12
Cen Pacific 5s '60	70½	70¾
Certainteed 5½s '48	46¾	46¾
Ches Corp 5s '47	25¾	25¾
Ches & O 4½s B	41¾	40¾
Chicago B & Q 3½s Ill div '49	74½	74½
Chicago B & Q 4s Ill div '49	81½	81½
Chicago & East Ill 5s '51	88	88
Chicago Gt West 4s '59	7¾	7½
Chicago M&StP gen 4s '89	38½	37
Chicago M StP&Pac adj 2000	57	57
Chicago M StP&Pac 5s '75	4¾	4½
Chicago & Nw gen 3½s '87	20¼	19½
Chicago & Nw 4½s 2037 C	41	40½
Chicago & Nw 4¾s cv '49	16½	16½
Chicago & Nw gen 5s '87	12¼	11¾
Chicago & Nw rfg 5s 2037	54	54
Chicago & Nw 4½s 2037	19	19
Chicago RI&P rfg 4s '34	16	16
Chicago RI&P 4½s '52 A	29½	29
Chicago RI&P 4½s cv '60	28⅞	28⅜
Chicago Ter Hau &SE 5s '60	13¾	13
Chicago Ter Hau & SE in 5s'60	38	38
Chicago Un Sta 4½s A '63	18¾	18
Chicago & W Indiana 4s '52	89⅞	89⅞
Chile Copper 5s '47	59	59
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '68 A	35¼	35
Cin Un Terminal 5s 2020	92⅞	92¾
Clev CC&StL 4½s E '77	93½	93½
Clev Un Term 4½s '77	39	39
Clev Un Term 5½s '72	60½	60
Colonial Oil 6s '38	65½	65
Colo & So 1st rfg 4½s '35	38	38
Columbia G & E Co 5s deb '61	75	75
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 Apr.	71½	71¼
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 May.	71¾	71½
Con Gas of Chi 1st 5s '36	95	71
Con Gas 4½s '51	90	95
Con Gas Co deb 5½s '45	101	89½
Consum Pow uni 5s '52	103	101½
Crown Cork & Seal 6s '47	100¼	103
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42	70½	100¼
Cuba RR 1st 5s '52	22	70
Cumberland T&T 5s '37	30	22
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	102¼	102
Den & Rio G Wn 5s '55	39⅝	38¾
Den & Rio G Wn rfg 5s '78	9½	8½
Detroit Ed 4½s D '61	11¾	11¾
Detroit Ed col 5s '33	90	90
Detroit Ed 5s '55	101⅝	101⅝
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	96½	96
Dul South 5½s '37	74	73¼
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67 A	97¼	96⅞
Duquesne P & L 4½s B '57	98¼	98
Erie RR 1st con 4s '96	67⅞	67¾
Erie RR cv 4s A '53	25	24⅞
Erie RR ref 5s '67	25	25
Erie RR gen lien	20	20
Erie RR gen 5s '75	41¾	41¾
Fisk Rubber 8s '41	19¾	19½
Gannett 6s '43	32½	32½
Gen Bak Co 5½s '40	70	70
Gen Cable Corp 5½s '47	94	94
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	42	42
Gen Petroleum 5s '40	101⅞	101¾
Gen Steel Cast 5½s '49 ww	101	101
Gen Theater Equip 6s '40 ct	50	50
Goodrich 6s '45	1½	1½
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	36¼	35¾
Goodyear Tire 5s '57	70	68¾
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	70¼	68½
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '40	98	97½
Great Northern 4½s '61	99	98½
Great Northern 4½s '77 EN	71⅜	71⅜
Great Northern gen 5½s B '52	88½	88½
Great Northern 7s '36 A	55¾	55¾
Har Riv Pc 4s	64½	62¾
Houston Oil 5½s '40	75	75
Hudson Coal 5s '62	53	52½
Hudson & Man adj in 5s '57	32½	32½
Hudson & Man rfg 5s '57	41	39½
Humble Oil 5s '37	73½	72½
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	101¾	101¾
Ill Central 3½s '52	101¾	101½
Ill Central rfg 4s '55	50	50
Ill Central 4¾s '66	42¾	42¾
Ill Central CStL&NO 4½s '63	26½	24⅞
Ill Central CStL&NO 5s A '63	27¾	26½
Inland Steel 4½s A '78	95½	26¾
Inland Steel 4½s B '81	69	95½
Inter Hydro El 6s '44	68	68¼
Interlake Iron Corp 5s '51	30¾	68
Inter Match 5s cv rcts '41	34¼	30
Inter Match Corp 5s '47	5½	34¼
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	48	5¾
Inter Rap Tran 6s '66	47¼	47½
Inter Rap Trans 6s '32	47¾	47¾
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	24½	24½
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	67	67
Int & G Nor 1st 6s '52	57	57
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	24	22
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	39½	39
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	32½	26½
Int Tel & Tel 5s '55	32½	30
Inv Equity Corp 5s B ww '48	31½	29⅞
Kan City Lt&Mem 4s '36	75	75
Kendall Co 5½s ww '48	48½	48½
Kan City P & L 4½s '61	47	47
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	93⅛	92⅞
Kan City Term 1st 4s '60	40	39⅞
Laclede Gas 5½s '53 C	86	86
Lehigh C&N 4½s C '54	46¼	46¼
Lehigh Val (Us) con 4s 2003	82	82
Lehigh Val 5s 2003	34	33⅞
Loew's Inc 6s '41	41¾	41¾
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '52	74	74
L&N rfg 4½s C 2003	96⅞	96⅞
L&N rfg 5s 2003 B	50½	50½
L&N S Mon col 4s '52	54	53
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	31¾	31¾
Marion Steam S 6s	34	34
Meade 6s '45 ww	27½	27½
Metro Water 5½s '50	30	30
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	63	62½
Mil El Ry & It 1st 5s '61	82	82
Mil El R L & Lt 5s '71	78	78
Min StP & SSM 4s '38	77¼	76½
Min StP & SSM 5s '38	42	40¾
Min StP & SSM 5½s '78	21	21
Mo Ill 5s '59	50	50
Mo K & T pl 4s B '62	27	27
Mo K & T 4½s '78	44	44
Mo K & T adj 5s A '67	47¼	47¼
Mo K & T pl 5s A '62	26	26
Mo Pacific gen 4s '75	51¼	51
Mo Pacific 5s F '77	12	11½
Mo Pacific 5s G '78	23	23
Mo Pac 5s I '81	23½	23½
Mo Pacific 5½s '49	23½	22½
Mobile & Ohio 4½s '77	3¼	3¾
Mobile & O mont 5s '47	3	3
Montreal Tram col 5s '41	4¾	4⅞
Mutual Fuel 5s '47	82	82
Nash Chat & StL 4s '78	92	92
Nassau Elec con 4s '51	58½	58½
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	44	43¼
Nat Steel 5s	84	82¾
New Eng T&T 4½s B '61	67½	67½
New Eng T&T 5s '52	96¾	96⅞
N O Pub Ser 5s A '52	102½	102¼
N O T & M 5½s '54	61	61
NYC&HR deb 4s '34	22	21½
NYC&HR 4½ N 2013	64	64
NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s 2013	38	38
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	38¼	38
NYC&HR cv 6s '35	42	41
NY Chi & StL 1st 4s '37	56	55
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	71	71
NY Chi & StL 6s A '32	21½	20
NY Edison 5s C '51	42	42
NY Edison 5s '44 B	102	101½
NY Edison rfg 6½s '41	103	103
NY GELH&P pur m 4s '49	109¾	109¾
NY GELH&P 5s '48	95¼	95¼
NY NH&H deb 4s '57	105	104½
NY Ont & W gen 4s '55	35	33⅞
NY Ont & W rfg 4s '92	37¾	37¾
NY State Ry con 4½s '62	47⅞	47⅞
NY State Ry 6½s B '62	5½	5
NY Steam Corp 5s '51	6¾	66¾
NY Steam Corp 5s '56	94¾	94⅞
NY Sus & W rfg 5s '37	91⅞	91⅞
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	24	23⅝
NY Trap Rock 6s '46	101¾	101⅜
NY W'chester & B 4½s '46	43	43
Niag Share 5½s '50	41¼	39⅞
Norf Southern rfg A '61	44½	44½
Norf & W con 4s '96	87⅝	87
Nor Am Co 5s '61	70	69⅛
Nor Am Ed 5s A '57	74	74
Nor Pacific gen 3s 2047	58⅛	56⅛
Nor Pacific 4½s A 2047	58⅛	58⅛
Nor Pacific 6s B 2047	65⅛	64¼
Ohio Edison 6s '41	18½	17¾
Pac Coast 1st 5s '46	18	17¾
Pac &as & Elec 5s '42	100⅛	100⅛
Pac of Mo 1st 4s '38	77½	77½
Pac Tel & Tel 1st 5s '37	103⅛	103⅛
Pac Pub Sve 5s	94	94
Paramount Public 5½s '50	18¾	18
Paramount Bwy 5½s '51	40	39½
Paramount Bwy 5½s '51	40	39½
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	31	20½
Penn Pow & Lt 4½s '81	83¼	83
Penn Railroad con 4s '48	87½	53¾
Penn Railroad 4½s D '70	53½	71¼
Penn Railroad 4¾s '63	71¾	90¾
Penn Railroad con 4½s '60	91	70½
Penn Railroad gen 4½s '65	70¾	92¼
Penn Railroad gen 5s '68	77½	77
Penn Railroad gold 6½s '36	90¾	90¾
Pere Marquette 4½s B '80	39	38⅞
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	63	63
Phil & Read C&I 5s '49	37	37
Pillsbury Flour M 6s '43	29¼	92¼
Portland Gen Elec 4½s '60	48	47½
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	25	24¾
Pub Svc E&G 4s	92¼	92¼
Pub Svc E&G 4½s '67	97⅛	97⅛
Pub Svc E&G 4½s 1970	96	96
Pub Svc Corp N J 6s '44	70	69½
Pure Oil 5½s '46	67½	66
Pure Oil 5½s '37	54	54
RKO ct	66	65½
Remington Arms sf 6s '37	10	50
Republic I&SF 5s '40	9	9¼
St Louis & SF 4s A '50	10	8¾
St Louis & SF 4½s '78	31	10
St Louis & SF 5s B '50	10	31
StP & KCSL 4½s '41	3	2½
Seabd AL rfg 4s '59	3	2½
Seabd AL con 6s '45	3	3
Seabd A L 6s ct	78	76¾
Shell Pipe 5s '52	77	75½
Shell Union 5s ct ww '49	76¼	76¼
Shell Union 5s '47	87	87
Sierra & San F Pow 5s '49	89	88½
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	86	83
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	89	88½
Skelly Oil Co 5½s '39	63	61¾
Southern Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41	100⅜	100⅜
Southern Pac CN 4s reg	35½	35½
Southern Pacific col 4s '49	42½	42¼
Southern Pacific 4½s '68	36¾	36¾
Southern Pacific 4½s '69 ww	35¼	35¼
Southern Pacific 4½s '81	34⅞	34¼
Southern Pacific Ore A 4½s'77	56⅞	56⅞
Southern Ry gen 4s '56	18½	18½
Southern Ry gen 6s '56	23	23
Southern Ry gen 6½s '56	23½	23½
Southwest Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	101¼	101⅛
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	102¾	102½
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	91½	91
Stevens Hotel 6s '45	13¼	13¼
Texas Corp 5s '44	86	84⅛
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	47⅜	47
Third Ave adj 5s '60	23½	23
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	92½	92¼
Union Pacific rfg 4s 2008	78	78
US Rubber Co 5s '47	79	79
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	39½	38
Util Pow & Lt 5s '59 ww	22½	20
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	23½	21½
Vanadium 5s '41	43	40⅞
Virginia Ry 5s '62	83	83
Virginia Ry & Power 5s '34	98½	98½
Wabash RR 4½s '76	7	7
Warner Bros Pict 6s '39	7½	7½
Warren Bros 6s '41	16¾	16½
Washington Ter 3½s '45	37	35⅞
West Pa Pow 5s G '56	80½	80½
Western Electric 5s '44	99¾	99¾
Western Maryland 4s '52	92¼	92¼
Western Pacific 5s A '46	53¾	53½
Western Union 5s '50	33¾	33
Western Union ref 4½s '50	56	56
Western Union col 5s '38	57½	57¼
Western Union 6½s '36	58	58
Western Union 5s '60	50	49½
Wheeling Steel 4½s B '53	42	42
Wheeling Steel 5½s '48	50	50
White Eagle Oil 5½s '37 ww	101¾	101½
Wis Cen gen 1st 4s '49	31	31
Wis Cen 4s S&D div '36	20	20
Youngstown Sheet 5s A '78	61	61
Youngstown Sheet 5s B '70	60	59

LIBERTY BONDS

	High	Low	Last Jul25	Last Jul23
3½s '47	101.5	101.5	101.5	101.3
1st conv 4¼s '47	101.25	101.2	101.25	101.22
4th 4¼s '38	101.18	102.18	102.18	102.18
US 3s '55	96.	95.26	95.26	95.30
US 3½s '49	98.30	96.26	96.30	96.26
US 3½s '43 March	100	100	100	100.1
US 3½s '43 June	100.2	100	100.2	100.00
US 3½s '47	99.31	99.29	99.29	99.28
US 3¾s '56	101.2	102.	101.2	101.30
US 4s '54	102.30	102.27	102.30	102.31
US 4¼s '52	106.17	106.12	106.12	106.16

FOREIGN BONDS

Abitibi P&P 5s '53	20⅜	19⅞
Akershus 5s '63	60	60
Antioquia 7s A '45	45	45
Antioquia 7s B '45	8	8
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	46	46
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	45⅝	48⅛
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	45	45
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	45½	45
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	46½	45½
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	46	43
Australia 4½s '56	66⅜	65⅜
Australia 5s '55	73	72⅝
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	73	72
Batavian Pet 4½s '42	91½	91
Belgium (King) 6s '55	86⅝	85⅞
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	95	94⅛
Belgium (King) 7s '55	98½	98½
Belgium (King) 6½s '65	103¼	103¾
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	95	94⅛
Belgium (King) 7s '55	98½	98½
Belgium (King) 7s '56	104¼	103¾
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	103	103
Berlin Elec 6½s '59	43½	43½
Berlin Elev (City) 6½s '51	40	39¾
Berlin Elec 6s '55	32¼	32¼
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	38	38
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	103⅜	103⅜
Brisbane 5s '58	20	19¼
Budapest (City) 6s '62	61¼	61
Buenos Aires 6s '61 (Prov)	25⅞	25⅞
Buenos Aires (Prov) 6½s '61	29½	29½
Bulgaria 7s '67	30¼	30½
Bulgaria 7½s '68	23½	23½
Caldas (Rep) 7½s '46	27½	27
Canada (Dtm) 4½s '36	15	15
Canada (Dom) 5s '60	96	96
Canada (Dom) 5s '52	83	82½
Chile (Bank) 6½s '57	95¼	95¼
Chile (Bank) 6&s '61	11¼	11¼
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	10	10
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61	8½	8
Chile (Rep) 6s '61	8	7⅛
Chile (Rep) 6s '61 Sept	10⅛	10
Chile (Rep) 6s '63	8	7½
Chilean Loan 7s '60	8	8
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '46	26⅜	26⅜
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '47	27	27
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Jan	32	32
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	32	32
Copenhagen 5s	69½	69½
Cordob a(City) 7s '57	57½	57½
Costa Rica (Rep) 7s '51	20½	20¾
Cuba (Rep) 5s ('04) '44	28	26¾
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	21	21
Denmark (King) 6s '42	68¼	68¼
Deutsche Bk 6s ctfs '32	86¼	84
Dominic (Rep) 5½s 2nd '40	86	85⅞
Dresden 7s '45	40	40
Finland 5½s '58	47	47
Frankfort 6½s '53	47	47
French (Rep) 7s '49	27½	27⅞
French (Rep) 7½s '41	112½	112½
Gelsenkirchen Min 6s '34	118¼	118¼
German 7s '49	42	42
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	68½	68
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	43¾	43
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	41	40⅞
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50	41¾	40¾
Germ Con Agr 6½s '58	46¼	45½
Germ El Pow '53	27	26½
Germ El Pow 6½s '50	38	38
Germ Gen Elec 6½s '40	40½	40
Germ Gov Int 5½s '65	37⅝	37⅝
Haiti (Rep) 6s '52	44½	44
Hansa 6s '39 ww	68	68
Helsingfors 6½s '60	26½	26½
Hungary Ld Mtg 7½s B '61	52⅜	52⅜
Hungary Mun 7s '46	21	33
Hungary Mun 7½s '45	20¼	19½
Ilseder Steel 6s '48	29	20½
Italian Pub Ut 7s '52	72	29
Italy (King) 7s '51	92⅝	71
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	66¾	92½
Jugoslavin Bk 7s '37	33⅜	66½
Kreuger & Toll 5s '59	11¼	33¼
Lombard El 7s '52 ww	64	11¼
Marseilles (City) 6s '34	103⅜	64
Milan (City) 6½s '52	71⅜	103⅜
Montecatin 7s '37 ww	86	71¼
New South Wales 5s '57	70	86
New South Wales 5s '58	69	70
Norway (King) 5½s '65	75	67¾
Norway (King) 6s '43	78	75
Norway (King) 6s '44	79¼	78
Norway (King) 6s '52	18⅞	79¼
Norwegian El 5½s '57	61	18⅞
Nuremberg 6s '52	27½	61
Ont Pow Svc 5½s '50	60	27½
Oriental Dev 5½s '58	45	54⅜
Panama (Rep) 5s '63	55	42½
Paris-Lyons-Med 6s '58	103⅛	54
Paris-Lyons-Med int ctf 7s '58	103⅜	103⅛
Pernambuco (State) 7s '47	5½	103⅜
Poland (Gov) 8s '50	67½	5½
Prussia 6½s '31	30½	67½
Paris-Orleans 5½s '68	103⅜	30½
Prussia 6s '52	29½	103⅜
Queensland (State) 6s '47	74⅛	29
Queensland (State) 7s '41	86	74⅛
Rhine Main 7s '50	53½	86
Rhine Westphalia 6s '52	41	53
Rhine Westphalia 6s '53 ww	41	41
Rhine Westphalia 6s '55 ww	40½	40½
Rhine Ruhr 6s '53	25	40½
Rhinelbe 7s '46	33⅜	25
Rima Steel Corp 7s '55	33¾	33⅜
Rio G do Sul (State) 6s '68	7	33¾
Rio G do Sul (State) 7s '66	7½	7
Rome (City) 6½s '52	75½	7½
Royal Dutch 4s '45 ww	82⅜	75½
Sante Fe (Prov) 7s '42	35	82½
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '50	57⅜	35
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '36	24	57⅜
Saxon Pub Wkc 7s '45	39⅜	24
Serbs Cro & Slov 7s '62	29¼	38⅛
Serbs Cro & Slov 8s '62	32½	28¾
Silesia (Prov) 7s '58	35½	32¼
Sydney 5½s '55	62	35½
Sweden (King) 5½s '54	89¾	62
Tokyo (City) 5s '52	36	89¼
Tokyo (City) 5½s '61	46½	36
Tokyo Elec Lt 6s '53	37	46½
U K Gt Br & I 5½s '37	104⅛	37
Uni St W 6½s A '47	28¼	104¼
Uni St W 6½s A '51	28	26½
Uni St W 6½s '51	35½	28
Warsaw 7s '58	26¾	35
Westphalia El 6s '53		25¾

TWO BIG COPPER CONCERNS REACH POLICY AGREEMENT

NEW YORK, July 25 (AP)—In an effort to minimize the disturbing effects of the partial breakdown of Copper Exporters, Incorporated, which has virtually controlled the foreign market for that metal, an agreement as to policies has been reached by the Anaconda Copper Mining Company and the Union Miniere Du Haut Katanga, principal South Africa producer, it was learned today.

Katanga and a number of other foreign producers recently withdrew from Copper Exporters, Incorporated, after the im

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Other Than United States and Canada

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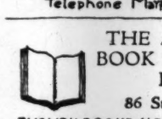

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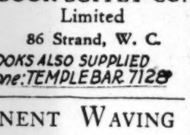

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Rime-o-Grams No. 7

Poets

Published: June 27

ANSWERS

1.
A Florentine poet
Whom none can outshine
Wrote a poem on Hades
And called it "Divine."
(Dante)

2.
His poetry touches
The deep chords of feeling;
With bonny Scotch words
Nature's beauty revealing.
(Robert Burns)

3.
Eat, drink and be merry:
A tent-maker's vision,
Suggesting to some
The gardens sylvian.
(Omar Khayyám)

4.
See the wedding guest pale
As the weird tale is told!
Few pages he wrote
But each leaf is pure gold.
(Samuel T. Coleridge)

5.
Composed while a captive,
One song brought him fame.
A musical term
Discloses his name.
(Francis Scott Key)

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Miss Clarissa Barker, Somerville, Mass.

DAILY FEATURES

PATHFINDERS

Alexander C. Twining

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

While the electric refrigerator with its dainty cubes of ice is still a new thing to some of us, bear in mind that in 1853, nearly 80 years ago, a patent was granted for a machine to produce that same commodity.

Countless experiments had been made, and while Twining claimed no new fundamental, as chilling by evaporation was the basis of many of the experiments, yet the following quotation from the judge's ruling supporting Twining's claim in litigation: "He who reduced speculation to practice, whose experiments resulted in the discovery, and who then afterward first put the public into practical and useful possession of the art, machine or product," would give Twining credit as being the first to successfully give us **Artificial Ice.**

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Demonstrate, demonstration, demonstrative (L. R.)—The first is accented preferably on the first syllable *dem'-on-strate* (*e* as in debt, *o* as in connect, *a* as in ace). Avoid *deh'-mun-strate.*

While the third syllable acquires secondary emphasis when, for example, *-ing* is added—principal emphasis remaining on the first—note that "demonstration" calls for just the reverse, principal stress on the third, secondary on the first, *dem-on-stray'-shun* (*u* as in circus, other vowels as in "demonstrate").

The third word, however, is sounded with accent on the second syllable, *de-mon'-stra-tiv* (*e* as in create, *o* as in modern, *a* obscured as in *sofa*, *i* as in *it*).

Subject (J. M. D., who asks, "Why split hairs over the pronunciation of such words as 'formation' and 'corporeal' after hearing from the desk *subjict* and *Toosdee?*")—By all means, sound the *e*, *sub'-jekt.*

Tuesday (J. M. D.)—The first syllable has a long *u*, *Tuze'-day* (*a* as in chaotic). We shouldn't allow the *-day* in the days of the week to lapse into *-dih* or *-dee.* And if the long *u* seems difficult after *t*, try repeating *you, you, you*—and then supply the *t.*

Obsolete Biblical words (Miss B. S., who inquires if, for example, "plaister" (Lev. xiv: 42) might not be read "plaster," "throughly" (Gen. xi: 3) as "thoroughly," etc.)—These words, though obsolete, should receive their individual pronunciations, *play'-ster, throo'-ly,* etc. A reader, not being a teacher, is not called upon to interpret obsolete words.

Shew (Miss B. S., who says she has heard this obsolete word pronounced *shoo*)—Webster's prefers *show.*

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed.

Brevities

Arkansas Gazette: A new lawn-edging tool, resembling a scooter, is moved along the edge of a walk by the operator who rests one foot on a platform. Why couldn't the device be developed to include the whole lawn, and enlist Junior's interest at the same time?

Detroit News: An odd oversight is noted in the architecture of a new hotel in the West. No post was erected in the lobby for the mail box to be behind.

In Lighter Vein

Business

Used-Car Salesman: "You can drive this car away for $20."

Prospective Customer: "But it won't start!"

Used-Car Salesman: "All right. Tow it away for $10."

We've Heard Him!

"I know a man who can play a piano, and yet he has no hands."

"That's nothing. One of our fraternity brothers sings every day, and yet he has no voice."—*Northwestern Purple Parrot.*

Hat Tricks

"Did you ever observe, George, dear, that famous designers take a woman's head to adorn many of our coins?"

"I can't say that I've noticed it, but I've observed that designers take many of my coins to adorn a woman's head."—*Humorist.*

Hard to Please

"Billy, are you making your little brother cry?"

"No, ma'am. He's dug a hole and he's crying because he can't bring it into the house."—*St. Louis Globe Democrat.*

English As She Is Spoke

Preacher (at a reunion meeting): "I have only one regret—I miss so many of the old faces I used to shake hands with."—*London Weekly Telegraph.*

Humorist

Beach Inspector: "We don't allow any concert parties on Sunday, you know."

Faithful One: "But this is not a concert party—this is a rally."

For the Scrapbook

Old English Proverbs

A crow is no whiter for being washed.

Idle folks have the least leisure.

A man who would fight will find a cudgel in every hedge.

A bird is known by its note, and a man by his talk.

Some save at the spigot and waste at the bunghole.

He that hath no children doth bring them up well.

A barking dog seldom bites.

A book that remains shut is but a block.

Discreet women have neither eyes nor ears.

Do not give ruffles to him who wants a shirt.

Don't be afraid of the day you have never seen.

He that never rode, never fell.

Everything would go right if it were not for the "buts."

A hedge between keeps friendship green.

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

IF THE power to do hard work is not talent, it is the best possible substitute for it.
—PRESIDENT GARFIELD

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog

A long time ago the Boss taught me to stand up and walk on my hind paws—
It seemed awfully silly at the time—
But since we have been in camp and have gone on several long tramps through the woods and fields—
And I have seen how it helps me to keep track of the gang when we get into a lot of high grass—
I'm not a bit sorry he taught me how to do it

Drawn by a Staff Artist of The Christian Science Monitor

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Reward

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Los Angeles

TWO women with a small baby were driving on a country road late one afternoon when a minor mishap disabled their car and made it impossible for them to go on. Passing cars were hailed, but no one seemed to have the time or inclination to stop. Darkness was approaching and the situation began to look serious when down the road there came an empty garbage wagon.

The driver halted and was eager to help. "If we could only get home," sighed the baby's mother. The garbage man looked rather ruefully at his conveyance and said, "Well, it isn't very inviting, but I will fix you up as comfortably as I can and take you home." The offer was gratefully accepted, and the three were delivered safely at their home.

Two mornings later when the garbage man went to work he was told that he was wanted at the office. What was the matter? he asked himself. Was he to be rebuked? Surely he would not lose his job. He just couldn't. Upon arriving at the office he found a man waiting with a slip of paper in his hand. "I am the father of the baby you brought home the other night," he said with a smile, "and this is to express my gratitude." The garbage man took the paper and looked at it. Could he believe his eyes? It was a check! The amazed man could only stammer his thanks and his benefactor was gone.

A day or two later a dressed-up garbage man called at the pretty home and told the mother of the baby that he had been in debt and quite discouraged. He said the gift had paid all he owed, and left him some besides.

Rime-O-Grams

No. 19

Artists

Prepared by Anne Lowell for The Christian Science Monitor

Each correct answer counts **twenty.** What is your score?

1.
By twelve Bible prophets
On a library wall,
The great modern artist
Is known to you all.

2.
Among eighty paintings
Of Washington's face,
The one by this genius
Still holds highest place.

3.
The style of his beard
His name will recall.
He loved to paint royalty,
Grown up and small.

4.
He shows a grand lady
With plumes on her hat;
But the slender Blue Boy
Looks richer at that.

5.
He painted the wife
Of a nobleman high,
With a smile on her lips
And grief in her eye.

The answers with names of all readers submitting a perfect score will be published four weeks from today.

Send your lists to the Feature Editor. Be sure to give the number: "Rime-O-Grams No. 19."

Did You Know That—

(Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor)

The **"Macon,"** the United States Navy's newest dirigible, has 92,000 square yards of cotton in its construction or enough to make a single strip one yard wide extend more than 53 miles in length?

When the British Crown was recently overhauled by a London jeweler it was found to have shrunk almost an inch since 1839?

Portland, Ore., imposes a tax of $5 a year on all motor vehicles displaying advertising?

What They Say

Business

"The one who keeps the stars in their place can keep us in our place. There is no depression for good deeds, and that is all that business consists of, and that is our real business."—*Henry N. Kost.*

Youthfulness

"Youthfulness at its best is a spiritual quality. It is magnificent to grow old if one keeps young."—*Dr. Harry Emerson Fosdick.*

The Wrong Road

"The highroad to national greatness and enduring prosperity does not run through the brewery, distillery and saloon."—*Fred A. Victor.*

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, JULY 25, 1932 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

EDITORIALS

Bringing Help Nearer Home

WHATEVER may have been the criticisms of earlier steps in financial reconstruction in the United States, the home loan bank bill which President Hoover has just signed represents a move which anyone can appreciate without being a bank president or railroad executive. Its benefits should reach to every home owner and can be understood by every family that has sought to renew or extend a mortgage on its house, or to increase the loan in order to remodel it, or to borrow money to finance a new one.

To do any of these things during the last two years has not been easy. Savings banks, building and loan associations and insurance companies have had to husband their cash in order to be sure of solvency. They could not well lend what money they had, for they could not be sure of where they could get any more. They had good mortgages in their portfolios, but no market for them. Now they will be able to take these to one of the several central mortgage banks to be established and to rediscount them for money to lend to new applicants—people who want to build homes or improve their old ones.

The Department of Commerce estimates that between $300,000,000 and $500,000,000 worth of construction activity can be released and set in motion by such assistance as this to borrowers who can give sound security. This will surely be a big factor in giving a new impetus to business and employment. Some may object that housing already is overplentiful, but when better times end the present "huddling"—as Mr. Hoover terms it—of families into temporary quarters, there will be large demand.

Moreover, the erection of the home loan banks is a contribution to greater stability in the permanent banking system of the nation. The $125,000,000 of capital that the Reconstruction Finance Corporation is to supply will eventually be displaced many times over by the investments of member institutions in the stock of the banks and of private individuals in the bonds they will issue. This will mean that long-term borrowings, such as home-building loans must be, will be financed by long-term investment, rather than by the demand deposits of ordinary commercial banks.

Part of the embarrassment that commercial banks have suffered lately has arisen from the situation in which they were liable to their depositors at any moment for money that was tied up in mortgages. The home loan banks will help in two ways: they will finance more real estate loans with long-term investors' money, and they will provide a more reliable market for mortgages on which commercial banks may wish to realize cash.

Thus it is well that the Couzens amendment, which would have made this work only a branch of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, did not prevail. When Senator Couzens urged this course in order to assure that the system should be only temporary and go out of existence at the end of the emergency, he opposed one of the greatest merits of the proposal—its value as a permanent institution. Surely some lasting gains should come out of the trying experience since 1929, and the home loan bank system is one of them.

As to Greenland Sovereignty

FROM the nature of its high function, the machinery of the Permanent Court of International Justice at The Hague must move with deliberate exactitude. To this may, perhaps, be charged the impatience of the peoples of Norway and Denmark at the Court's delay in rendering its decision in the East Greenland sovereignty issue, which case was placed before the high tribunal a year ago.

That Norway, in the meantime, should have announced its intention to make occupation of the disputed territory a fact rather complicates the situation. It is true that Denmark's recent step to give police authority to two of its Greenland expeditions caused the Norwegians to become apprehensive as to what effect this would have on its own nationals, now settled in East Greenland. But even so, there would seem to be no reason why the matter at issue should not be settled amicably, especially since both Scandinavian countries voiced their confidence in the World Court.

In all Europe no other two countries have shown closer interrelations than have these northern nations. During the World War they acted as a unit. Since then every effort has been made to strengthen the ties between Norway, Denmark and Sweden. It is, therefore, a matter of keen regret that in East Greenland their interests should appear to clash.

A "gentlemen's agreement" appears involved in the dispute. Denmark declares that when Norway asked the world to acquiesce in her complete sovereignty over Spitzbergen, now called Svalbard, the Danish Foreign Office gave its ready consent. Mr. Ihlen, then Foreign Minister of Norway, promised that Danish sovereignty over entire Greenland would likewise be acknowledged by his Government.

But this gentlemen's agreement fell through. At home the Norwegians could not see their way to uphold Mr. Ihlen. When the Norwegian Government now issues a statement to the effect that occupation of East Greenland becomes a necessary step, Premier Stauning of Denmark replies that to him the gentlemen's agreement still holds good.

The historical factors involved in this Greenland dispute are so many and intricate that the International Court at The Hague must consider that it is its duty to make haste slowly in handing down a decision. That there are economic interests to be considered is apparent. Norwegians have done much to make the section occupied by them habitable. On the other hand, as a colonizing nation in that arctic region extending from west to east, with the interminable inland ice between, Denmark has taken great care that the natives should be cared for properly and given the benefit of the civilizing influence of the mother country.

The press of Denmark and Norway can do much to hold in check any undue impatience that the peoples of these sister nations may display while awaiting the Court's verdict. To a much lesser degree than where boundaries are in dispute, this East Greenland sovereignty should enable the dignitaries at The Hague to solve a problem that is more technical than the ordinary layman can conceive. Greenland may in time become a valued highway for air transportation, and the world at large will be glad to know that there is a welcome awaiting aviators there by two nations who are in complete agreement as to the government of that arctic land.

British Socialism Changing

THE attitude of British Labor leaders in regard to Socialism is undergoing profound changes. This is shown by a report just published and about to be presented to the Trades Union Congress by its general council. The Trades Union Congress is the body which represents the whole force of the British working classes as organized in trades unions.

There is, of course, nothing inherent in the doctrine of state Socialism which should specially commend it to the working classes. What trade union leaders aimed at in the nineteenth century was the betterment of the lot of their members by coöperation or by any other means that might prove effective. It was only toward the end of that century that the movement became permeated with the idea that its end could be best effected by concentrating the powers of production and distribution in the state, working through government departments. But the idea, once adopted, was propagated with so much fervor that it became a sort of religion; and from being a mere theory, as it was fifty years ago, it has come to loom large as a panacea for the liberation of the working classes from oppression.

That idea is now weakening among the leaders of the movement. They have discovered that a government department may be as unwise an employer as a private corporation, and may be less efficient; that it is likely to be subject to political influences, and those influences will not all be on one side; and that what matters supremely to the working classes is not only that industry should be free from exploitation in the one-sided interests of capital, but that it should be conducted in the most businesslike way.

It is put forward, therefore, in the report that modern Socialists doubt the advantage of conducting industry by the method of direct state operation. Though certain services, such as national education and the post office, can most advantageously be handled—as they are now—by the state, others, which are really commercial undertakings, engaged in the business of production, require "flexibility and expert management on the one hand, and freedom from party political domination on the other hand." It is suggested that Socialists should no longer aim at transferring such businesses to a government department, but that public corporations should be created, like that set up (on the initiative of the Conservatives) in the case of the electricity board. Such a corporation would be subject to state regulation, and its directors would be appointed by the state; but otherwise it would be completely independent, unsubsidized and compelled to pay its own way, though its profits, after the fixed interest of shareholders had been met, would be handed over to the state.

The authors of the report do not propose to eliminate private enterprise. The state organizations which they propose would be established gradually, and only after the fullest inquiry into the needs of a particular industry. They would seek to provide fair compensation for vested interests, and they would follow precedents which have already proved a success.

If Socialism in Great Britain continues to move in this direction, it will cease to be a bone of contention between the parties. This is not to forget that there has been another movement at work in the British Labor Party, representing another aspect of Socialism, which the leaders have not yet repudiated—that which aims at the redistribution of the national wealth by high taxation and public expenditure on social services. It was this which brought the last Labor Government to grief. But the report of the trade union leaders shows that their theories are not as the laws of the Medes and Persians, unalterable; that they are willing to modify them in the light of reason and experience. It is possible that there may be other equally important changes in the Socialist view before the Labor Party makes its next appeal to the British electorate.

New Ways for Old Peoples

IT IS probable that school curricula in the group, or groups, of picturesque islands in the Pacific known as Polynesia devote but little time to the study of America, geographically or sociologically. In fact, travelogue motion pictures of those delightful regions show a people whose ideas of pedagogy indicate an enthusiasm for purely outdoor exercises. Culling their beautiful flowers, riding the foamy, creamy surf in fragile canoes or caressing lovely, tame "wild" birds that have never learned to flee from men, seem to be subjects Polynesian youth prefer to major in.

But America knows its Polynesia and finds it lacking. Many of those aspects of civilization which daily fill the front pages of newspapers of the western world remain unknown in the Pacific archipelago. And as a "go-getter," the Polynesian is woefully behind the times. Such conditions manifestly call for undelayed correction. Needless to say, the western world has seen its duty and done it. Or, at least, is doing it.

A commission recently arrived in Samoa for the purpose of "uplifting" the school system of the Polynesian tribes and preparing the inhabitants of the islands of the South Seas for western invasion. Its purpose is to try to devise a school system which will preserve the tribal life and customs of the Samoans and yet "prepare them for modern industrial conditions pressing on them."

The statement made by a member of the commission at the time of his departure from Chicago that it was "a nice problem in education" seems quite apt. There are, indeed, travelers who feel that in the larger groups of islands western progress has chiefly spelled a parasitic materialism, and that the "jazz" and noisy "civilization" of Honolulu are less desirable than the primitive peace of remote Tahiti, where Caucasian "improvements," at least in the isle's interior, find a lesser vogue.

Perhaps, however, there is a poetic justice in this projection of an alien culture upon the Polynesian. Dr. E. S. Handy, noted ethnologist, once mooted the probability that the early American civilizations were influenced by Asiatics who came to Central and South America via the Polynesian Islands. If other authorities are to be credited, the natives of those isles, since earliest times, employed a form of sextant made out of a coconut, and sailed the broad Pacific in canoes. A people so competent and enterprising may well have done a little "uplifting" themselves among former civilizations encountered in their roving along South American coasts.

Camps for Stay-at-Homes

THE camp idea has a strong appeal for young people. It is not only the freedom from school books and studies that sends them off so gayly each year to mountains and seashore for a summer at camp. The close contact with nature, the adventure of learning to live in simple ways, the pioneer attitude that the performance of practical camp tasks encourages—all these things open to children the way to a new realm of delightful experience. It is a realm which belongs to them as part of their birthright.

Another feature of camp life, too, has natural attractions for boys and girls. That is, the orderly arrangement and grouping of interests and activities. Children dislike to be idle. They respond naturally to the influences of a well-ordered environment. And at camp their eagerness is kept awake by the wise variation of programs, the selection of activities that supplement each other and that cultivate the child's imagination as well as practical abilities.

Thousands of children each summer enjoy these benefits and pleasures of camping. Thousands of others are compelled to remain in cities and while away long vacation hours as best they may with the help of parks and playgrounds, libraries and liberal expenditures on motion picture shows. Many of them spend but a short two-week period in the country; some not even that.

The possibility of bringing to these stay-at-homes the benefits of summer camp programs, however, is now being worked out by the Girl Scout Federation through its day camps in New York City. The camps were conducted on a small scale last year, and the children's response was so enthusiastic that this summer the federation has gone into the work much more extensively. A similar movement has recently been started in Chicago, using the extensive roof of the Jewish People's Institute.

The programs of the New York day camps are modeled as closely as possible after those of regularly established camps. There are hours for swimming, dramatics, story-telling, craft work, games, rest periods, dancing, nature studies, sketching, hiking, etc. At the outdoor camps there is pioneer work in camping, which includes building fires and using an ax.

Begun as an educational-recreational experiment, the camps have so speedily become an unusually popular feature that it seems highly possible they may develop into one of the federation's major summer activities for girls.

Editorial Notes

An investigator has found that a business man walks eight miles daily, a farmer twenty-five and a schoolgirl 11½ miles. While this is no doubt accurate in the main, it is entirely possible that in the case of the schoolgirl some of it is skipped.

A surveyor of Rusk, Texas, has a tree on which grow two varieties of plums, two of apricots, two of peaches, and two of cherries. It seems quite likely that this is the kind of tree he wished for when he was a boy.

The log on which President Hoover sat and talked disarmament with Prime Minister MacDonald now serves to bridge the Rapidan. Ultimately it may help to span the gulf between the nations.

A year's observation has convinced the California magistrate who is responsible for stocking one of the jails in his jurisdiction with 1000 books that the inmates are profiting by their sentences.

A Moscow dispatch says baseball will be played this summer in the Park of Culture and Rest. That's raising the great American game to a new high standard. Or perhaps the name of the park will be changed.

A machine to stop and collect enemy bullets has been devised by a Japanese inventor. What is needed now is something to prevent the bullets from being started.

Watching the World Go By

By WILLIS J. ABBOT

Democratic and Republican Liquor Planks Compared

I HAVE received letters from several readers of the Monitor asking for an analytical comparison of the liquor planks of the two national platforms, and an estimate of the value of each. In attempting to comply with this request in this article I must say that I do so as a pronounced dry; as one who believes that with all its lack of enforcement the prohibition law is inestimably the most effective form of control of liquor this country has ever known; that in my judgment its enforcement is steadily improving and evasion is more and more confined to the privileged classes; that both platforms are unworthy of unreserved support by conscientious drys and that for such there is but one sensible policy in the coming campaign—namely, to pick the platform which salvages most that is good in prohibition, and support the candidates who stand upon it.

This is, however, a personal opinion. In the following analysis of the two platforms I have endeavored to eliminate all opinion and state merely facts:

1. The Democratic plank calls for repeal of the prohibition amendment; the Republican plank opposes "a submission limited to the issue of retention or repeal."

2. The Democratic plank calls for legalization of beer pending repeal; the Republican does not.

3. Democrats are asked to put their party pronouncement above their individual, conscientious convictions; the Republicans explicitly put one's obligation to his conscience above his responsibility to his party.

4. The Democratic plank fails to pledge the party to obedience to and enforcement of the law; the Republicans directly demand such enforcement.

5. Both parties denounce the return of the saloon.

6. The Democrats would limit federal activity in liquor control to the prevention of shipments into dry states; the Republicans assert the continuing power of the Federal Government over liquor even in states which may have voted themselves out from the operation of the Eighteenth Amendment.

7. Both parties declare that any new amendment, whether for repeal or modification, should be ratified by state conventions instead of legislatures. This has never been done in the life of the Constitution. Why now?

8. Against repeal, as urged by the Democrats, the Republicans propose in somewhat involved language, that an amendment be offered which "shall retain in the Federal Government power to preserve the gains already made" by prohibition, but shall permit individual states to "deal with the problem as their citizens shall determine, but subject always to the power of the Federal Government to protect those states where prohibition may exist, and safeguard our citizens everywhere from the return of the saloon and attendant abuses."

There you have it. Perhaps not in a nutshell, unless it be a coconut, but nevertheless a reasonably concise comparison of the policies of the two parties on the much-vexed liquor question. Confirmed drys will disagree with both for making the concession that in some way, either by a repeal amendment or one suggesting some modification, the question of prohibition shall again be submitted to the people. They will point out that the plea that a whole generation now subject to prohibition had no chance to vote on it is disingenuous, as no generation now living had a chance to vote on the antislavery amendment, while even woman's suffrage was "put over" years ago, before the flappers of today had an opportunity to express their convictions.

However, there is a widespread feeling that it is the really Republican, the truly Democratic, the typically American policy to let the people vote if it is shown that the demand for a new expression is really nation-wide. The wets must offer this proof by electing a Congress with a two-thirds majority in their favor in both houses. Until they have accomplished this, the form of new amendment to be submitted to the states is not in the field of immediate politics.

And finally, it is proper to note that in the event of success the Democratic policy will be administered by Governor Roosevelt, who has approved warmly the repeal plank, while that of the Republicans will be construed by President Hoover, always hitherto a dependable dry, but whose opinion as to his party's declaration will not be expressed until his speech of acceptance early in August.

Books of Current Interest

America at the Crossroads

The Crisis of Capitalism in America, by M. J. Bonn, translated from the German by Winifred Ray, with an introduction by George S. Counts. New York: John Day. $2.50.

Money for Tomorrow, by W. E. Woodward. New York: Liveright. $2.

HERE are two books on the trade recession as it affects the United States. How different they are! Dr. Bonn is a German professor of economics whose services have frequently been employed by the League of Nations. He writes with detachment and urbanity from an eyrie where he can observe all the serried stresses in American life. His searchlight sweeps over the whole American scene in page after page of luminous description. Mr. Woodward is a business man, one of the struggling figures caught by Dr. Bonn's searchlight, too much attached to the landscape to be able to achieve Dr. Bonn's detachment. As seen from the German eyrie, he seems to be lashing out in the storm, expressing his dissatisfaction in staccato thrusts, in vivid contrast with Dr. Bonn's academic suavity.

Mr. Woodward's book is thus a kind of postscriptum of evidence for "The Crisis of Capitalism in America." But let us see the storm from above before we enter it. The ultimate cause of the crisis, according to Dr. Bonn, was the misuse of capital, and its significance is the fact that it is the first to arrive since the extreme West was closed and immigration came to a virtual standstill. "America," says this observer, "has finally divested herself of her colonial character. She is no longer a country which is extending her boundaries by means of territorial annexation. She cannot colonize any further; she must call a halt. . . . She has become capitalistic, not differing in principle from western Europe, which at the present day can continue its economic expansion only by dint of a commercial policy bent on business, not on conquest." He sees the need as the development of an international (in the sense of coöperative) outlook, and a few "hopeful signs" that the need will be realized, and, what is more important, acted upon.

* * *

To other economic thinkers the "hopeful sign" is the movement toward a planned economy. And this is not necessarily consonant with the kind of international outlook that seems to please Dr. Bonn. For instance, the planners would not encourage the resumption of haphazard lending abroad of American dollars. Dr. Bonn, however, is slightly contemptuous of the planners. He points out that the crisis came at a time when a planned economy had been achieved. If he had said a half-planned economy, he would have obtained ready agreement. America has had free competition, limited, however, by quasi-monopolistic combines; free prices, subject, however, to controls; free wages, hedged around, however, with labor union regulations. In the sphere of consumption, as Dr. Bonn himself says, there has been complete *laissez-faire*.

Such a system, being neither one thing nor t'other, is as impossible to run smoothly as the "half-slave, half-free society" that Lincoln indicted. Dr. Bonn is mistaken in his assumption that it is the half-planners now in control at the production end who are the new planners. He would find, I think, that the two represent different schools of thought, and, moreover, that the new planners had nothing to do with the ballyhoo attaching to the boom era.

Dr. Bonn, however, has almost ended when he comes to these thoughts. By that time one has succumbed to the spell of a book which is by far the best book on the United States since André Siegfried's "America Comes of Age." It does not subject the United States to the same detail of vertical examination. But for perspicacity it is its equal. Both writers have the same kind of background; they are philosophers as well as economists. And both are gifted with a style that illuminates at the same time that it penetrates.

* * *

Strictures such as Mr. Woodward passes on the set-up of economic society in the United States prepare one for a program of bold socialization. In due course the author comes to it. But, apart from a somewhat vaguely conceived outline of a plan for monopolization of basic industries under government supervision, the remedy is much tamer than the indictment. He plainly marches full tilt toward a "dole." Then he suddenly turns aside, but not before he has played with the idea, enjoying at the same time the shock he is administering to his readers. Mr. Woodward's sidestep in this connection underlies a point made by Dr. Bonn about the American "aversion to social institutions, such as social insurance, which so often amazes the European." Mr. Woodward leaves us with a "dole" in the form of loans.

"Money for Tomorrow" might therefore be regarded as "Borrowed Money for Tomorrow." The recipient of a "dole" on these terms might regard it as the hair of the dog that, to judge from Mr. Woodward's data, has already bitten him.

H. B. ELLISTON

Mirror of the World's Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not necessarily carry the indorsement of the Monitor.

Abuse of Radio

CANADA'S move toward recapture of the radio from private broadcasters is significant. The conviction is growing everywhere that it is a mistake to lend an instrument of such marvelous educational and cultural potentialities to commercialization. Dr. Lee De Forest, who shares with Marconi the honor of inventing radio, is bitterly disappointed with the uses that have been made of it. Visualizing it originally as a means of stimulating thought and elevating taste, he now finds that "insistent ballyhoo of sales talk interrupts 70 per cent of amusement programs, even over costly chains. One must wonder at the patience of the suffering public which listens to these at all."

Senator Dill, author of the Federal Radio Act, is another who suffers disillusionment. He recently made a trip to Europe, and discovered that radio broadcasting there is far superior. In general, the secret is governmental control, with taxes on receiving sets. Great Britain, for example, owns and operates its own broadcasting company, as does Denmark. In the latter country, whose programs are the best in the world, there are more receiving sets in ratio to population than anywhere else.

Whereas our radio programs are composed largely of cheap jazz and cheap advertising, in Europe it is possible to take courses in language, history and science, conducted by noted authorities, to hear the best music and, in general, to find in the radio a valuable adjunct to life. Sir John Reith of the British Broadcasting Company defined its standard by saying, "The British Broadcasting Company must always be in advance of public opinion, and not follow behind."

With Canada looking toward eventual nationalization of the radio, American broadcasters may read the handwriting on the wall. Either American broadcasting will improve immensely or it faces the threat of being taken over by the public. Senator Dill says the "American people will not tolerate private monopoly of radio" nor "endure too much blatant and direct advertising by radio."—*St. Louis Post-Dispatch.*

The Call for Bibles

SALES of Bibles, according to the American Bible Society, show a material increase, the growth being something in excess of 98 per cent for 1931 over 1930.

In troublesome times man turns to reflection. From the Bible, he draws inspiration to meet the problems that confront him from day to day. From Holy Writ he derives renewed hope and greater faith; charity becomes something more than a word, and love a glowing reality.

These are of the things sought and desired in life, but not always attained. From the Scriptures man can travel the paths of yesterday; he can feel morally and spiritually uplifted, by applying the verities of the Bible to his everyday life, and he can take a new hold on life and go forward by striving to put into practice in the days to come such lessons as will meet every human need.

Whatever may be any man's mental or spiritual reaction to the Bible, it can be said without fear of contradiction that he is better for having read it; wiser for having conferred with the prophets of old, and his mental attitude cleaner and nobler.

Hence the Bible stands out as the book of books—an ever-present help to all men, women and children, who, hungering for spiritual comfort, turn to its pages and find there the answer.—*Chicago Scottish Rite Magazine.*